Second Series, No. 8 Wednesday, November 29, 1961
Agrahayana 7, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.— The sign + above a name of a member on questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 29, 1961/ Agrahayana 8, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Pak Rail Agreement

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*398. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 375 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any fresh representation has been received from the Pakistan Government regarding ratification of the Indo-Pak Rail Agreement;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government's objections to the draft agreement have been considered;

(c) Government's reactions in the matter; and

(d) the final decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Last time when this matter was raised we were told that the matter had not been progressed at all, but subsequently, we were told that the West Bengal Government's objections are being considered. I would like to know what is the nature of these objections and how much longer the consideration is expected to take.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): We invited the opinions of the State Governments concerned and the opinions of the West Bengal Government as well. We have also been in correspondence with the West Bengal Government. It will still take some time for the Government to come to a final decision.

Shri Vajpayee: Apart from the Government of West Bengal, which are the other State Governments who have objected to this rail link?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The State Governments concerned, that is, Assam, Punjab, U.P. and Bihar have been consulted, and certain difficulties were pointed out by one or two State Governments which have been smoothened out.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the views of the Tripura Administration have also been taken into consideration, because that is the Administration which is vitally interested in getting this link sooner than many other States?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir, it has been taken into consideration.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What are their views?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It cannot be disclosed at this stage. But it has been taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: It is in the consultation stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the specific objection raised by the West Bengal Government has been considered by the Centre and, if so, the reactions of the Central Government?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, I am not prepared to disclose that at this stage.

Prices of Foodgrains

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*399. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of food-grains in some of the States had gone up after the floods;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) in which States; and

(d) steps taken by Government to check the prices?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Although there had been floods in certain parts of the country this year causing some damage to the *kharif* crops, the prices of foodgrains, on the whole, did not show any abnormal rise. The All-India Index number of wholesale prices of rice which was 105·8 in June, 1961, had risen to 110·1 in August but stood at 107·1 in the second week of November. The index-number of wholesale prices of wheat which rose from 86·2 in June, 1961, to 88·5 in August came down to 87·4 in September 1961. Thereafter it showed the usual seasonal rising tendency and stood at 92·45 in the second week of November. The prices of coarse grains have been showing mixed trends.

(d) The State Governments have been carefully watching the situation and, where considered necessary, more fair price shops were opened for distribution of foodgrains to the consumers or the rate of issue through fair price shops was raised.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that Tanjore district, which is included in the package programme, was one of the affected districts in Madras State and whether in view of this shortage fair price shops will be opened in the different districts in Madras State?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The total area affected by floods in Madras comes to a little over 7,000 acres. There was no appreciable rise in the price of foodgrains in Madras. We have, according to the requirements and as demanded by the Madras Government, given rice to them for distribution through fair price shops.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the eastern districts of U.P. and Bihar have been affected most by the floods and, if so, what steps have been taken by Government to help those farmers and whether fair price shops have been opened in those areas?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There are a large number of fair price shops in Bihar which was affected very seriously by the floods. But except for some rise in the price of rice in the district of Monghyr there has not been any substantial rise in the prices of foodgrains. Of course, the State Government has been taking relief measures and gratuitous distribution of foodgrains was done in the flood-affected areas. The Government of India also allotted them an additional quota of 50,000 metric tons of wheat and 10,000 metric tons of rice over and above their usual quota. With regard to Eastern U.P., the Government of Uttar Pradesh has taken special measures, such as authorising District Magistrates to open as many fair price shops as are necessary, raising the rate of issues in the fair price shops and the sale of indigenous wheat in all flood-affected districts.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that there has not been any appreciable rise. But from the consumer price index for working

classes, we see that in August it has recorded the figure of 128 (taking 100 as base in 1949). It is the highest during the last ten years. As such, how does the hon. Minister reconcile this with his statement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have stated in my main answer that some increase was recorded and now it has come down, and the tendency is for further decline. But with regard to consumers price index there are other items, for example vegetale oil etc.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Foodgrains.

Shri A. M. Thomas: About food grains I have already indicated at what pace the price has gone up, and it has also shown a decline. I have said this in my main answer.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether any efforts are made by the Government from time to time to review the foodgrain prices prevailing in the country; if so, what agency of the Government is making such efforts from time to time?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly. In fact, an apprehension was expressed by several Members in the previous Session that prices are coming down. So it was desirable that the prices should go up to some extent, so that the interests of the agriculturists may also be looked after. Of course, there has not been, as I have already indicated, any abnormal increase at all; and I find that the prices are now prevailing at a more or less reasonable level. I may add that any quantity of wheat we are prepared to supply in areas where prices have gone up; so also rice according to requirements.

Dr. Govind Das: Is it a fact that in certain areas the prices have not gone up but gone down; and will the Government keep an eye to see that the prices do not go down so much and the agricultural business may remain a remunerative business for the agriculturists?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The prices in Orissa and also Madhya Pradesh have a tendency of going down, because there has been a lot of grain. In fact, it is causing us anxiety as to how the prices should be brought up and not down.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मुंघेर में एवनामंल फलड्ज आने के बाद वहां पर सरकार जो गल्ला दे रही है, क्या वह कीमत में कोई कनसेशन कर देगी ?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is not the intention, of giving any reduction in that. In so far as the availability of the grain is concerned, the State Governments have been told that we have enough grains, and there would be no trouble anywhere, in any part of India.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Minister just now expressed the anxiety of the Government to keep the prices up to a standard for safeguarding the interests of the agriculturists. Would he now consider the desirability of fixing minimum prices for the agricultural products at least at the crop time?

Shri S. K. Patil: That proposal also is under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Government is considering the question of giving some relief, such as not collecting any land revenue, in respect of the peasants whose lands were lost due to the floods?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is for the State Government to consider. How do the Central Government come in, in the matter of land revenue?

Mr. Speaker: This is not a question on floods. This is a question relating to the price of foodgrains.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the question, "flood" is specifically mentioned, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow the question. I am sorry. Next question.

Wagons for Coal Transport

*402. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that additional 1500 wagons a day are needed to satisfy the transport needs of coal;

(b) how many more wagons are needed to meet all other present requirements of the country; and

(c) what programme has been drawn up to meet the requirement?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) The loading of other general goods is at present generally current except *via* quota limited junctions, where the restriction is on account of limited movement capacity. The Railways are now loading on the average 18,000 wagons per day on the broad gauge and 10,000 wagons per day on the Metre gauge. It is estimated that if sufficient line capacity were available on the quota limited routes also, the transport demand may be for an additional loading of 500 wagons on BG and 325 wagons on MG, on the entire Indian Railway system.

(c) The capacity for rail movement is being developed as indicated in the "Third Five Year Plan" which outlines the targets to be achieved and the measures to be adopted.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that so far as the wagon position is concerned, it is quite satisfactory? Again, may I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a news item in today's papers that even the late-running of trains between Ghaziabad and Delhi is due to the coal shortage there? May I know whether it is also because of the wagon shortage or due to certain other factors?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The wagon position is not quite comfortable. As I informed the House on a previous occasion, our wagon manufacturing programme was affected to some extent due to shortage of certain categories of steel and also due to the failure of electricity in Calcutta and roundabout. The difficulty at Ghaziabad, as I explained two days earlier, was to some extent due to shortage of coal but mainly on account of the sub-standard quality of coal.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Even in such important matters, the question is whether we cannot get over this difficulty. Why is it that substandard quality of coal is supplied, and may I also know whether, because of this trouble, the attention of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel has been invited to this problem?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has been invited. But, as the hon. Member is aware, we give first priority to our steel plants in respect of standard coal and we have to be satisfied with whatever is available in the country for the rest of the needs.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, is it true that there is a growing impression that during the past few months there has been an all-round deterioration in the performance of the railways as is evidenced by growing complaints of inefficiency and inadequacy of wagons, growing number of accidents, and unattended complaints regarding the delayed arrival of trains?

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned here with such a general question. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is fact that during the Coal Conference in September in Delhi, the Railway Minister wanted the transport requirements of coal to be communicated to them three years ahead so that they might mobilise their resources and, if so, may I know what the specific reasons are, on account of which these exorbitant demands are made?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The transport capacity has to be planned and naturally there has to be the closest co-ordination among the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel and the Ministry of Railways, so that the transport capacity can be created.

Shri Goray: As this shortage of wagons and coal has a direct bearing on the fulfilment of the Plan, may I ask the Railway Minister whether there is any possibility in the near future of making up for the shortage?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have a Plan, and with the production in our steel factories coming upto the targets and the manufacturing programme of the private sector and also of the Railway workshops progressing, we hope that during the third Five Year Plan, we will have the full complement of our requirements of wagons.

Shri Hem Barua: I raised a specific question. I just wanted to know whether the Railway Ministry demanded this: that the transport requirements of coal have to be communicated to them three years ahead so that they might mobilise their resources. May I know why this period was fixed like that?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not aware of that, but as I have said, whether it is one year ahead or two years ahead, this transport capacity required during the Plan, is determined with full co-ordination between the three agencies concerned.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the very serious shortfall in wagon production which took place in the second Plan, may I know what has been the output of wagons so far during 1961 from the railway's own workshops and how does it compare with the targets?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not have the figures just at present. A separate question may be put.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister just now stated that they are getting sub-standard coal in spite of their contacting the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, because all the better type of coal is going to steel projects and other places. Am I to take it that this sub-standard coal will continue to be supplied to the railways and that there is no hope of any improvement in the position? May I know what additional capacity is required because of the supply of sub-standard coal is supplied, a larger quantity of coal has to be carried? May I know what is the wastage of the wagons because of the supply of sub-standard coal and whether it is inherent in the circumstances? May I also know what is being done to improve the position?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We are in constant consultation with the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, and as a result of that, certain steps have been proposed to be taken, and decisions have been taken, which are going to be implemented. I might indicate to the House that, firstly, the Railway Ministry will directly enter into contracts with the collieries for the supply of coal, and secondly, the railways will have its own inspectorate for inspecting the coal that is loaded at the colliery heads and certifying that the coal of the requisite quality is supplied.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The second part of my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed many supplementaries on this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not asking another question. I only want to point out that the second part of my question was not answered.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Minister answer a question, he knows what the question is. That is all he can answer.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Possibly he has forgotten that part of my question.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion on it. Next question.

Central Tractor Organisation

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*403. **Shri Barman:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Tractor Organisation has been completely abolished;

(b) if so, whether all the machinery has been sold;

(c) if so, to whom it has been sold; and

(d) what is the total amount of the sale proceeds?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

On the 7th October, 1959, the Cabinet decided that the C.T.O. should be wound up and its surplus stores disposed of by the D.G.S. & D. after meeting the pending demands of the Government Departments. In accordance with this decision, certain capital equipment and workshop machinery were sold to the Rajasthan Canal Project and other Government Departments. The remaining stores are being disposed of by the D.G.S. & D. This work has not yet been completed.

The Central Tractor Organisation is now virtually closed. Only a small skeleton staff is now left to look after the surplus stores awaiting disposal and to finalize the accounts.

Shri Barman: There was a very big repair shop at Delhi which was ancillary to the CTO. Does the Government's connotation "surplus stores" include that shop also, or, has it been proposed to take it up separately, and utilised for other purposes?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry I must ask for notice for this question, regarding the disposal of the repair shop and its present utilization.

Shri Barman: It is stated that the remaining stores are being disposed of by the DGS&D. May I know the book value of the stores that are yet to be disposed of and if that is added to the sale price that has already been realised, is there any monetary loss so far as this CTO is concerned and, if so, to what extent?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the complete figures of revenue and ependiture of the C.T.O. from the beginning to the end. I can, however, say that the disposal of the equipments and spare parts has brought us quite a lot of profit as compared with the book value. It amounts to at least Rs. 1,41,00,000. The rest of the stores also will be, I have no doubt, disposed of at higher prices than our book values.

Shri Subodh Hansda: It has been stated that the decision was to dispose of the surplus stores after meeting the pending demands of the Government Departments. May I know whether the Government demands have been fully met?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. Whatever we had we have offered to them. It is impossible for us to know whether the demands of Government with the stores we gave them have been fully met or not.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The hon. Minister of Agriculture pointed out that he has made some profit on the disposal of these goods. I would like to know from him what was the foreign exchange investment on these goods?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said that so much profit was made. The hon. Member wants to know the original investment. Unless you know the original investment how can you assess the quantum of profit?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have got the book values. The stores were obtained very many years ago. To find out to what extent foreign exchange was involved in it, it is not possible for me to do that just now.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Since a long time has passed after the winding up of this organisation—it was two years back—may I know whether public advertisements have been given so that private parties may avail of these things?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In disposing of these stores we have not in fact tried to make much profit, because if there are demands from government departments we have given them priority and on government to government basis, whether it is the State Government or on of our own ministries, we have passed on the goods at more or less the market value. Wherever an item was not required by them, it was only there that we might have sold it to others.

Shri Tangamani: May I know to which of the State Governments these equipments and machineries of the C.T.O. were sold?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Some of the stores and structures were given to the Ministry of Food.

Shri Tangamani: I only want the names of the State Governments.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Some were given to Rajasthan and some probably to Madhya Pradesh.

Train Derailment

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*405. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras bound Trivandrum fast passenger train derailed and the mail van next to the engine capsized on or about 15th September, 1961 between Akathumuri and Varkala stations on the Trivandrum Quilon Section of the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, what loss of life and/or property was involved in the accident; and

(c) what was the cause of derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir, on 14-9-1961.

(b) There was no loss of life. Approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rupees four thousands only.

(c) The cause of the accident is under investigation by the Railway Administration.

Shri Tangamani: Is it a fact that in this particular incident involving the Madras bound Trivandrum fast passenger three bogies were derailed including the RMS van?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member evidently knows the details. What more does he want?

Shri Tangamani: I have two or three more questions.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is so. One mail van next to the engine and the next three carriages derailed.

Shri Tangamani: In this particular sector between Quilon and Trivandrum particularly and also south of Madras for the past six months there have been derailments of three passenger trains—Trivandrum Express, Trivandrum fast passenger and this one. I would like to know whether Government have ascertained the cause of these repeated derailments and whether they will see to it that priority is given to track renewal in this sector because of the derailments of passenger trains and this being an important area?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is now proposed to increase the strength of the track, to improve the rails and sleeper density.

Shri Tangamani: Has it been brought to the notice of the Ministry that in this area the ballast put—that is, stones around the rails—has not been done according to schedule; if so, will that also be strengthened?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All that will be gone into and the matter rectified.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: When I come to a question on Andhra I will call Shri Vittal Rao.

Fertilizers for Punjab

*406. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) wherefrom the requirements of Punjab Government pertaining to the fertilizers are being met;

(b) whether it is a fact that fertilizers produced at Nangal are not being delivered to Punjab Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The requirements of the Punjab Government in respect of nitrogenous fertilisers are met from the fertiliser factories at Sindri and Nangal and from imports at Bombay and Kandla ports.

(b) and (c). No. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate produced at Nangal is being supplied to Punjab Government also.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What is the proportion out of the Nangal production that is given to Punjab?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have allotted 60,000 tons out of 2,00,000 that we think will be produced during the current year.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is that the total demand of the Punjab Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The demand originally was only 20,000 tons, but after discussions it was agreed that they should take more of the Nangal product, more of calcium ammonium nitrate and we have allocated so far 60,000 tons. We are anxious that they should take more.

Forced Landing of I.A.C. Plane at Agartala

*407. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a DC-3 plane of the Indian Airlines Corporation with 17 passengers had to land at Agartala (Calcutta) on the 20th September, 1961 after a while of its taking off;

(b) if so, what were the reasons of forced landing; and

(c) whether the plane was not checked up before the flight?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The aircraft made a precautionary landing at Agartala, after a flight of about 40 minutes, due to port engine trouble.

(c) The aircraft was duly inspected and certified at Calcutta Base prior to departure on that day.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी ट्रबल उस प्लेन पर हो गई कि उस को फोर्सलैंडिंग करनी पड़ी ।

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : मैं ने अर्ज किया है कि एंजिन को खराबी हो गई थी । ३५ या ४०

मिनट उड़ने के बाद जब एंजिन की खराबी का पता चला तो पाइलट ने फैसला किया कि वह फिर वापस अगरतला आ जाय ।

[شری محی الدین - میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ ایلجن کی خرابی ہو گئی تھی - ۳۵ یا ۴۰ منٹ اڑنے کے بعد جب ایلجن کی خرابی کا پتہ چلا تو پائلٹ نے فیصلہ کیا کہ وہ پھر واپس اگرتلا آ جائے -]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि कलत्ता और अगरतला के बीच प्राय: प्लेन गड़बड़ हुआ करते हैं ? और अगर यह सही है तो क्या सरकार ऐसा सोचती है कि उस लाइन पर वह जो प्लेन दे वह बहुत अच्छे हों जिस में कि कोई दिक्कत वहां न पैदा हो ?

श्री महीउद्दीन : जहां तक मुझे इल्म है मुमकिन है हवाई जहाज में कहींकुछ गड़बड़ी हो जाये, लेकिन आम तौर पर तो हवाई जहाज बहुत अच्छे चलते हैं और कोई खराबी नहीं देखी गई ।

[شری محی الدین - جہاں تک مجھے علم ہے ممکن ہے ہوائی جہاز میں کبھی کبھی کچھ گڑبڑی ہو جائے - لیکن عام طور پر تو ہوائی جہاز بہت اچھے چلتے ہیں اور کوئی خرابی نہیں دیکھی گئی -]

District Road Plan

***408. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the District Road Plan from the different States of the Union;

(b) what is the final picture that emerges from the study of these plans; and

(c) how far the principles enunciated by the Twenty Year Road Plans have been relaxed for the construction of roads in the Hills?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). District Road plans have been received only from Assam, Madras, Bihar, Tripura and Manipur. They are yet to be received from the other States. In the case of the latter, these plans are in various stages of preparation. It is, therefore, not possible at present to indicate precisely the final picture that will ultimately emerge from these District Road Plans.

(c) All the recommendations of the Twenty Year Road Plan including those relating to the roads in the hilly area have not been considered so far. They will be taken up for consideration only after the Report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination is ready.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that we are in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, may I know whether any assessment has been made of the road plans for the Third Five Year Plan period; if so, may I know what is the amount that has been allotted for this purpose?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question refers to rural road system and the district plans made therefor. Essentially, this falls within the purview of the functions of the State Governments. What we have suggested is that we should have a broad picture of the future set up or alignment of the roads and for that purpose we have advised the State Governments to draw up State road maps district-wise so that the alignments of the existing roads may be known and the alignments of roads envisaged may also be properly known and there may not be any jumble of roads or confusion in communication system.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the Central Government will also contribute something towards these road plans?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That matter is at present under discussion.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know whether this also includes link roads linking the villages with main roads?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The link roads which the hon. Member refers to are —if I have understood him correctly— the roads that link a particular village with a State highway or a national highway or the like. But here we are envisaging the road system in its entirety which may also include certain link roads.

Shri P. G. Sen: There was a scheme to have link roads linking the villages with national highways or State roads and the plan was to subscribe 75 per cent from the Centre. May I know how far that scheme has materialised?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is under the community development. I think it is under various stages of progress in various villages and various areas depending upon the financial allocation made for the purpose in a particular area.

Shri Achar: From the statement I find that some of the States have not submitted their plan. May I know whether there is any time limit for them to submit the plan? Then, with regard to those hilly tracts, may I know whether there are any special instructions as to how they should submit their plans?

Shri Raj Bahadur: What we have done is that we have offered the State Governments some assistance in the matter of preparation of district road maps. A sum of over Rs. 9 lakhs has been allotted to the various States for that purpose. As I said, the States are busy with it. Some have completed them and in regard to others the road maps are in various stages of preparation. So far as the hilly areas are concerned, a special recommendation was made in the Twenty Year Road Plan to the effect that 100 per cent allowance for increase in the mileage of roads will have to be made in respect of hilly and mountainous regions because of circuitous paths.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: What is the proportion of the allotment made for National Highways and district roads?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For National Highways it is Rs. 50 crores. For rural roads it varies from State to State. I do not have the exact figure.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the allocation which has been made for roads in the Third Five Year Plan has been enhanced because of the enhancement of the road mileage?

Shri Raj Bahadur: While finalising the Plan we have considered the various proposals that were submitted by the State Governments. The Planning Commission considered that. The total allocation for roads in respect of National Highways and for roads in the Third Plan comes to about Rs. 350 crores approximately including the IDA assistance.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: There seems to be a slight confusion in my mind about these link roads. I wrote a letter to the Community Development Ministry and they said that they had no funds in the blocks to provide for these link roads. May I know whether they are included in the district plans or the maps, as you have said the States have been asked to draw up, do not include those? If not, who is responsible for this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The exact answer to this question can be given by the Minister-incharge of roads in the State Government concerned or by the community development Minister in the State Government concerned. As I said, they have got their own plans. Those plans are drawn up in collaboration with the Community Development Administration of the State Governments.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the State Government of Assam has submitted any scheme to have district roads?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know whether Assam Government has submitted any scheme for rural roads. I do not think they will submit it to us.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the Punjab Government has asked for any extra allotment for the development of the hilly regions of the Punjab?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Even if they ask we do not have separate funds for the hilly areas as far as the Transport Ministry is concerned.

I.A.C. Stations Managed by Private Agents

*411. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.C. Stations with names managed by the private agents; and

(b) the reasons for having private agents and hitch in permitting the private operators to help clear traffic and cargo on routes where I.A.C. flights are generally full with long waiting lists?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Indian Airlines Corporation have appointed private agents at eleven small stations viz Allahabad, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Chandigarh, Kulu, Kandla, Ranchi and Jamshedpur.

(b) These agents have been appointed by the Corporation at stations where in the interest of economy they cannot function themselves. The question of permitting private operators to operate air services is altogether on a different footing.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Kalinga Airlines are allowed to operate air services between Bombay and Baroda?

An Hon. Member: There is a separate question.

Shri Mohiuddin: There is a separate question on that coming later on.

Shri Hem Barua: That can be replied to.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will write to me.

Shri Hem Barua: The questioner is not present. Therefore my question can be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the non-permission to the private operators there are a large number of essential commodities held up as IAC has no adequate flight to take out those commodities?

Shri Mohiuddin: The word 'private operator' is used in quite a different sense. Private operator means an operator who flies an aircraft. The hon. Member is perhaps confusing the private operator with private agents who have been appointed to handle traffic from the port to the town. For example, they provide transport, that is, the bus service and take the passengers to the town and bring them to the airport at the fixed time. They also sell tickets locally.

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask a supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: If he does not ask his supplementaries, I will come to the other question quickly.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: What commission is given to these private agents and what is the total amount that has been paid in 1960-61?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not got those figures.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity on some other question.

Cost of Locos at Chittaranjan

*414. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of electric locomotives at Chittaranjan is competitive with imported locomotives; and

(b) whether both A.C. and D.C. locomotives will be produced in Chittaranjan in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The exact cost of the type of electric locomotive produced at Chittaranjan is not yet available and comparison with imported cost is not feasible at this stage.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri Supakar: What proportion of the cost of manufacture of the electric locomotives will be from foreign countries? What value of the components for the production of electric locomotives will come from foreign countries?

Mr. Speaker: What is the percentage of the cost for the locally made articles and for the imported ones?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): At present we have undertaken the manufacture of electric locomotives in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. The mechanical parts are to be manufactured there and the electrical parts are to be manufactured at the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal. When the Heavy Electricals at Bhopal goes into commission and starts manufacturing, it can safely be presumed that 100 per cent manufacture will be indigenous. But at present the electrical parts have to be imported. The indigenous part, therefore, is nearly 40 per cent.

Shri Ranga: What is the estimated cost of the electric locomotives compared to the landed cost of the imported ones?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has just now been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The same question was asked and he said that at this stage they are not able to give that.

Shri Ranga: He only said that they do not have the exact information as to what it would cost actually. But if they are to have a kind of a plan for the production of these things, they should have made an estimate as to how much it would cost.

Mr. Speaker: They must be knowing the landed cost of a foreign or imported locomotive.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This relates to the DC 1500 horse power locomotives. Formerly we imported from Japan at a cost of Rs. 8·95 lakhs. The English Electric one cost Rs. 10·64 lakhs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: When we imported some years back.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: So this is out of date now.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Therefore I am giving the figures first and am coming to the approximate figures for Chittaranjan. We have produced only one now. The first order is for a batch of ten. The rough estimate, subject to correction later, will be about Rs. 10·32 lakhs. As production goes on to the full quota, the cost will come down.

Shri M. R. Krishna: What is the cost of the imported components for each locomotive compared to the components procured locally?

Mr. Speaker: He has said already, 40 per cent.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I mean the cost. He said, components to the extent of 40 per cent. What is the cost of the imported componens?

Mr. Speaker: Forty per cent of 10 lakhs. The total estimated cost of the Indian engine in Chittaranjan is Rs. 10 lakhs. If the whole thing should go for material, 40 per cent of Rs. 10 lakhs approximately. I will go to the next question.

Shri Tyagi: As I understood the hon. Minister, he was saying that he has not yet been able to calculate the estimated cost of the product here. Was there any special reason for this? After all, they have been running the factory for some time past. Was there some business points involved that you do not want to divulge a secret or you have not been able to make an assessment?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: My hon. friend has not followed. It does not relate to steam locomotive. It relates to electric locomotive. This is the first one we have produced. As a matter of fact, we have assembled, so to say. This is the first one. Therefore, it is not possible to give detailed estimates of it unless we have manufactured a few more.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the Chittaranjan Workshop is going to manufacture A.C. locomotives. Now we are producing D.C. which is absolutely out of date?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have placed an order for 25 K.V. A.C. locomotives B.G., 62 in number and 25 KV. A.C. locos, metre gauge, 16 in number on the Chittaranjan Locomotive workshops.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When are you going to start manufacture of A.C. locomotives?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In the next year, we shall commence it.

Shri Supakar: Having regard to the expansion programme of electrification, may I know whether we shall be self-sufficient in the manufacture of electric locomotives in the near future and what would be the approximate date?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We will take some time before we attain self-sufficiency. We have started the first of it. We have placed orders for a total of about 99 locomotives on the Chittaranjan Locomotive workshops. As we progressively improve on production, we shall reach self-sufficiency.

Fokker Planes for I.A.C.

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*415. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.A.C. has decided to purchase more Fokker planes;

(b) if so, whether any other firm was approached for this purchase; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Indian Airlines Corporation, with the approval of the Central Government, signed a contract with manufacturers of Fokker Friendship aircraft for the

purchase of five Fokker Friendships based on barter arrangements.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Morarka: May I know what we are going to export against the import of Fokker Friendships and what will be the total value of our exports?

Shri Mohiuddin: For export, it is a very large number of items.

Some Hon. Members: The main items.

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning of asking him about exports? I am really surprised.

Shri Morarka: It is a barter agreement.

Shri Nath Pai: We are going to purchase them against barter. We are entitled to know what are the terms of the barter. What are we bartering them against? This is a legitimate question.

Shri Mohiuddin: The barter agreement is between the State Trading Corporation and the Fokkers; not between them and the Indian Air Lines Corporation.

Shri Vajpayee: What is the difference?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have just informed the Member that all the details are not with me.

Some Hon. Members: The main items.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If any hon. Minister in charge of any department wants any particular article for his department, ultimately, the person that pays for all that is the Finance Minister. It is open to the Finance Minister to pay in foreign exchange or arrange in such a way with the Minister of Industries to export or with the State Trading Corporation to find out what articles could be sent by way of barter. Do you ask this hon. Minister to know all that?

Some Hon. Members: He is in charge.

Mr. Speaker: How does he know wherefrom it is got. The hon. Minister only wants to satisfy this House and the country by getting as many planes as possible. When the question of foreign exchange is asked, he says it is a question of barter. The details of the barter, he may not know. If he knows, I have no objection.

Shri Tyagi: When the Corporation under him has bargained and signed a contract, the House is entitled to know approximately how much worth of goods we are to export for the purpose of Fokker Friendships. That is only an assessment that we wanted to know so that we can assess whether it is on good terms or at market rates or not.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have just explained that the Indian Airlines Corporation has entered into a contract with Fokkers for the delivery of 5 aeroplanes against payment of rupees in India. That is the contract of the Indian Airlines Corporation with Fokkers.

Some Hon. Members: How much?

Shri Mohiuddin: Fokkers have entered into a separate agreement with the State Trading Corporation for a regular import and export barter system on which they have export so much. As soon as a Fokker aircraft is delivered, the Indian Airlines Corporation will pay the money into their account in India in rupees.

Some Hon. Members: How much?

Mr. Speaker: What is the price? They will be satisfied.

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as the price is concerned, the total amount involved for the five planes including

spares, engines, customs and so on is Rs. 284 lakhs.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether because of this rupee payment, we have to pay any higher price than what we paid when the purchase was made in foreign exchange and if so, what is the difference in price per plane?

Mr. Speaker: Because they have accepted rupee payment, are we paying anything more?

Shri Mohiuddin: We have purchased the planes on the price that they would charge in gilder to any other operator buying it from any other country paying it in gilder.

Mr. Speaker: There is no excess paid.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that there is a virtual breakdown in the Airlines Corporation these days and there is no service going regularly with full quota, may I know whether the Government is proposing to have any other planes to replace the Viscounts, because Viscounts are also not manufactured? If they are not going to buy Fokkers, what are the planes that they are looking for?

Shri Mohiuddin: This question does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tyagi: Why not Avro?

Increase in Shipping Rates

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*416. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign shipping lines representative met Union Minister of Shipping and pressed for increase of freight rate on export which has been already increased by 10 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the 10% increase already effected by the India/U.K./Continent Conference is in respect of east bound cargoes (i.e. on our imports and not exports).

(b) The Government of India have expressed their grave concern and strong opposition to any increase in freight rates at this juncture.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the name of the foreign shipping company which met the hon. Minister and the reason they have pressed to increase the freight rate?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The representatives of the India-U.K.-Continent Conference met us and the reasons that they advanced for the increase in their freight rates, was, according to them, higher cost of operation.

Shortage of Doctors in the Country

*417. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that information available recently from different States reveals that there has been a serious shortage of doctors to run the different dispensaries all over the country; and

(b) if so, the extent of this shortage, and the steps Government propose to adopt to meet the situation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No such information is available.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

I should like to add that generally, there has been a shortage of doctors for government services except in Bengal. But, as to what is the precise shortage, I should like to have notice.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister says that there is generally shortage so far as doctors are concerned, but he does not know the number, may I know what steps the Government visualise, steps like raising the age limit for retirement or introduction of diploma courses, to improve the situation?

Shri Karmarkar: The obvious step is to increase the number of medical colleges. As against 17 in 1947, there are now 64. The annual admission, I am told, is round about 9,000. So, in a few years' time, there will be a surfeit of doctors.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether any provision is going to be made for having diploma courses, instead of degree courses.

Shri Karmarkar: No, we have no provision; it is not necessary.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that the Mysore Government have decided to introduce diploma courses again? May I know whether that is in the knowledge of the Government of India or not?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, the Mysore Government have commenced diploma courses. It has come to our knowledge. We have no say in the matter, and we have no opinion in the matter

Shri Nath Pai: If I understood the hon. Minister aright, I think that he made a remark that before long, there will be a surfeit of doctors. May I know on what calculation it is based, because from the statistics, we know that per thousand population in India, the provision of medical aid, that is, in terms of doctors and nurses, is the lowest in the world? So, how does the hon. Minister calculate this surfeit?

Shri Karmarkar: Firstly, the fact that there is a doctor for less and less population is no sign of progress. We do not want that type of progress in India. I am hoping that with the elimination of communicable diseases, we shall have less and less of doctors. I wish my hon. friends opposite study the problems much more than they do at present. My hon. friends forget that India was once one of the healthiest countries, and with the sun on our side, I am hooping that once these communicable diseases are eliminated, our health chart will be one of the best in the world. That is the first item.

Secondly, when we let upon the people 10,000 doctors a year, already a stage has come when the district places are full of doctors more doctors than are healthy for the particular cities. My hon. friend opposite may not know it, but I have heard complaints about practitioners in Poona to the effect that the Health Ministry should take steps to stop doctors coming from Poona.

With the extension of our primary health centres, much beyond the present scope of the Plan, I am quite sure in my mind that that number of doctors will not be necessary, which is envisaged by my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai. With the addition of 10,000 doctors every year, there will be a lakh of doctors in the next ten years. And I am quite sure in my mind that after ten years, deputations will come to us to curtail the number of medical colleges in England

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that in England....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is a very serious matter. The hon. Minister evidently says that hereafter instead of having one doctor for every 30,000 population, he will have one doctor for a lakh of people. Is that the test?

Shri Karmarkar: That was not what I said. Either I made myself absolutely understandable, or with great respect I would say that the Chair did not hear me properly.

The thing is like this, that sometimes an argument is made out in a wrong manner that because Russia has one doctor for every 500 people or America has one doctor for six hundred people, we should also have a thing like that. In fact, I have discussed this matter with the Americans themselves, and they have agreed with me that simply in this competition they may say that they may have one doctor for every 300 population and so on, but it is not wholesome to have a doctor for 300 people on an average. The best idea these days, and that is the accepted notion also, is that we must eradicate all communicable diseases, and have better health education and so on.

Mr. Speaker: If not one doctor for every 300 population, then for how many will there be one doctor?

Shri Karmarkar: Roughly, in our country, we have fixed the number as one doctor for about 3000 population, with a good establishment, and that is sufficient for our country. Already, we have a doctor for every 4000 population. I hope my hon. friends will consider this matter.

Already if anyone goes to a district town and asks oneself whether there are enough doctors or not, one would find, excepting a few districts here and there, that almost all district towns are being served by doctors.

As for the villages, we are establishing primary health centres, which is the first experiment of its kind in any country whatever, apart from Russia. We are now putting up one primary health centre fully equipped for 60,000 population. In course of time, we shall develop that, and I expect that in course of time, we shall have a primary health centre for every 20,000 population. These things cannot go by numerical calculation alone. Supposing somebody says that there should be a doctor for every 100 persons or every 200 persons, that is no progress at all. The whole medical system has to be spread over. I wish my hon. friends study this matter. And I shall be pleased if you can set aside an hour for a discussion of this matter; that will be a very good thing.

Shri Tyagi: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there are a large number of dispensaries already opened by Government with funds from the State exchequer, where there are no doctors at all?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi's question is this. I am not in a position myself to put a question. I understood the question of Shri Tyagi to be this. In my district....

Shri Karmarkar: I have understood the question. I can anticipate what you are going to say.

Mr. Speaker: In my district, there ares 13 dispensaries which I got opened. It is difficult to get a doctor for those dispensaries: no doctor stays there even for a minute. It is a very serious matter.....

Shri Karmarkar: It is a very serious matter . . .

Mr. Speaker: The first question that was put was 'What is the shortage of doctors?. The hon. Minister has not explained that. He has not given any figures in this regard, and he has not calculated it. But, when hon. Members say something, he easily 'No, I am not going to follow the others, I am going to have only one doctor for every 20,000 in the villages' Today, it may be that the towns are crowded, but so far as the villages are concerned, the hon. Minister says that a health centre will serve 60,000 people. Where is 6,000 and where is 60,000? This is not the way in which

a serious matter is to be handled. If the hon. Minister has not got facts and figures, then he must say that he has not got the figures, and that he would collect facts and figures. It is a very serious matter. What is the meaning of saying 'No, my expectation is that I shall remove all the communicable diseases, and no doctors are necessary'? I am really surprised at this kind of answer.

Shri Karmarkar: May I answer? The present position is like this. There are in the country today about 80,000 allopathic doctors. Apart from the modern medicine doctors, there are estimated to be more or less about 400,000 to 500,000 non-allopathic doctors. The present plan, as I have made clear many a time, is this that at the present time, we are going to have one primary health centre not for 60,000 but for every component area of 60,000. Ultimately, it cannot stop there: one primary health centre can serve about 10,000 people at the most. These centres need to be re-duplicated. I have no doubt in my mind about this.

Shri Tyagi: May I know.....

Shri Karmarkar: I do not know about Dehra Dun.

Shri Tyagi: Will these dispensaries have doctors? That is what I would like to know.

Shri Karmarkar: We have had an account made in this regard, and the complaint is very much exaggerated beyond reality. Out of 3000 primary health centres, there are only about 400 centres in certain States, which are without doctors. All the others are well equipped with doctors, and I wish that my hon. friends will go into the villages which are being served and then tell me what the position is My experience is, wherever I go to a primary health centre, people are blessing. So, it is not a blind thing; we are trying to make our best to fill up the shortage. It is no use creating an atmosphere of chaos in the country.

Shri Nath Pai: Arising out of that long lecture to which he subjected us, I would say that I had not bargained for it.....

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared to allow a half-an-hour discussion on this.

Shri Karmarkar: Let it be one hour discussion, because I also want some time for reply.

Mr. Speaker: And that will take place tomorrow evening.

Next question. Shri Yajnik. The hon. Member is absent.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let that question be answered, because it is an important one.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Baroda-Bombay Air Service by Kalinga Airlines

†

*418. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence has been granted to the Kalinga Airlines to operate air service between Baroda and Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons for granting this licence to a private company when the Indian Airlines is already operating between Ahmedabad and Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). No Sir, Kalinga Airlines have not been granted any licence to operate a regular service between Baroda and Bombay. But they can operate non-scheduled flights between these two points as they hold a non-scheduled permit issued by the Director General of Civil Aviation which authorises them to operate between points which are not connected by a scheduled service.

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‡The member being absent, the Chair ordered the question to be answered.

I may add that you have accepted a half-an-hour discussion on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Is that so?

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, I had given a notice, after my adjournment motion had been disallowed, for a discussion, not for half an hour, but for two hours.

Mr. Speaker: Has that been admitted?

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, you have been pleased to admit it.

Shri Mohiuddin: I would suggest that policy matters need not be asked during the question hour.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, let this matter discussed at that time.

Madras Airport

*419. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 895 on the 24th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the proposed scheme for the improvement of Madras airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The detailed estimates for the scheme are nearing finalisation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the approximate amount which will be spent on this scheme, and when it will be commenced?

Shri Mohiuddin: The approximate amount would be about a crore of rupees, but I cannot say when the construction will be completed.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much has been allotted for the current year and for the next year, that is, 1962-63, for this construction work?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not got the figures. But as soon as the scheme is finally approved by Government, it will be taken up as early as possible, because the requirement is urgent. As far as I remember, in the last year's budget, a few lakhs have been provided for.

Shri Tangamani: On the last occasion, we were told that it was proposed to expand the runway and make it into an international airport. Also there has been a provision in the last year's budget. So I would like to know how much out of that is going to be spent and whether Government are going to come to the House with a supplementary demand or whether they are going to spend the existing grant at least.

Shri Mohiuddin: I will try and see that the scheme begins as soon as it is finalised and approved by Government. We have got to call for contracts and so on. But there will be no difficulty about finance as far as this scheme is concerned. I can assure the hon. Member that he need have no fear on that score.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-U.S.A. Air Talks

*400. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 411 on the 11th August, 1961 and state the result of talks held between India and U.S.A. in connection with civil air traffic services between the two countries?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The talks were inconclusive and since the negotiations have not been resumed so far, the position remains unchanged.

उष्ण प्रदेशीय अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान की राष्ट्रीय संस्था

*४०१. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२०३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि ट्रौपिकल मैटीरियोलोजी (उष्ण प्रदेशीय अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान) की राष्ट्रीय संस्था स्थापित करने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन उपमंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन): मामला अभी ज़ेरे गौर है ।

National Highway No. 8

*404. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2081 on the 22nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the work for replacement of causeways and submersible bridges and the direct link between Ghodbander and Manor in Maharashtra State on National Highway No. 8 connecting Bombay with Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved; and

(c) if not, by what time it will be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work on bridges at present under construction on National Highway No. 8 and the direct link between Ghodbunder and Manor is likely to be completed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

दिल्ली के लिये बृहद योजना (मास्टर प्लान) का मसौदा

*४०९. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री ८ अगस्त १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के लिये मास्टर प्लान (वृहद् योजना) के मसौदे को अन्तिम रूप देने में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने दिल्ली के लिये मास्टर प्लान को अब अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है । भूमि-उपयोग-नक्शा, जो मास्टर प्लान की आधार शिला है, छप रहा है । आशा है कि दिसम्बर, १९६१ में सरकार को यह संशोधित मास्टर प्लान मिल जायेगा ।

राष्ट्रमंडलीय चीनी समझौता

*४१०. श्री न० ला० दिवेदी :
श्री दामानी :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन शूगर मिल्स ऐसोसियेशन ने भारत सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि वह राष्ट्रमण्डलीय चीनी समझौता (कोमनवैल्थ शूगर ऐग्रीमेंट) का सदस्य बनने के लिए आवेदन करे ताकि भारत अधिक मात्रा में चीनी का निर्यात कर सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी, हां, ऐसा एक सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ख) ब्रिटिश सरकार के साथ मामला उठाया गया था । उन्होंने भारत को राष्ट्र

मण्डलीय चीनी समझौते में सम्मिलित करने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है ।

Panchayat Raj

*412. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Pahadia:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to open training centres for training functionaries for Panchayat Raj institutions;

(b) if so, the main details of the plan; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred by the Centre in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Copy of the detailed scheme is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3363/61*].

Rihand Power for Madhya Pradesh

*413. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister Irrigation and **Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 394 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether there has since been any progress in resolving the dispute between M.P. and U.P. regarding share of power from Rihand Dam; and

(b) how long it is expected to be before Madhya Pradesh will begin to actually receive the power from the Rihand Dam?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to state definitely when the matter will be settled.

Gulhati Commission

*420. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 96 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received report of the Gulhati Commission regarding the availability of waters in rivers of Krishna and Godavari; and

(b) if so, he details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancer

*421. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 144 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the late Dr. Subodh Mitra, an expert on Cancer, to the effect that increase in lung cancer may be expected along with growing industrialisation;

(b) whether Government considers this possibility to be worthy of special investigation in the centres of heavy industrial concentration; and

(c) nature of steps taken by Medical Officers of Industrial establishments to safeguard workers from cancer?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the statement of the late Dr. Subodh Mitra was based on the

fact that with the development of improved detection techniques a larger number of cases of cancer including those of lung cancer would be coming to light, no special investigation is called for.

(c) (i) Periodical medical check up and X-Ray Examination; (ii) Analysis of atmospheric pollution in the factories; (iii) Hygienic surroundings, provision of exhaust fans and good ventilation; (iv) Periodical inspection of workers' halls and rooms; and (v) provision of protective appliances like apparel and masks.

Distribution of Krishna and Godavari Waters

*422. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1575, on the 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any further steps have been taken by the Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore States for the distribution of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what time it will take to come to some agreement and steps taken by the Government of India in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Government of India set up a three-Member Commission on 1st May, 1961 to look into the availability of supplies in Krishna and Godavari Rivers, requirements of various projects therefrom and the possibility of diverting Godavari waters into the Krishna. The Commission has since visited various States concerned with these rivers, held discussions with their representatives and experts and collected a great deal of relevant data. After receipt of the report of the Commission further steps will be taken by the Government of India to reach an amicable settlement.

Panchayati Raj

*423. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ministry has further discussed the question of allowance and honorarium to Chairmen of local bodies in Panchayati Raj and whether any conclusions acceptable to all Governments have been arrived at;

(b) which of the State Governments want to pay the allowances; and

(c) whether these allowances and honoraria are met from resources made available by Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Since the reply to Starred Question No. 1254 given on 6-9-1961 the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have replied that the matter is under consideration and the Government of Rajasthan have stated that the honorarium being paid at present is only in the nature of a compensating allowance to meet the out of pocket expenses, Governments of Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have replied that there is no proposal to pay any salary/honorarium to office bearers of Panchayati Raj institutions.

A factual note indicating the present position with regard to the payment of remuneration to office bearers of Panchayati Raj institutions in the various States is also laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 1].

(c) No, Sir.

Shipping Corporation of India

*424. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a single shipping Corporation of India has been formed;

(b) if so, what is the set up of this Corporation; and

(c) how the formation of this Corporation is likely to affect the overall earnings and expenditure in comparison with the earnings and expenditure of the previous two Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations which have since been amalgamated to form the new Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The Corporation has an Authorised Capital of Rs. 35 crores and a paid up Capital of Rs. 23 crores. It is being managed by a Board of Directors consisting of eleven members including the Chairman and the Managing Director.

(c) By the formation of this Corporation, no overall change in the earnings and expenditure as compared with the previous two Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations, is expected. The merger has been effected as a result of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and helps to avoid duplication of paper work and to facilitate better administration of shipping in the Public Sector.

Import of Rails from U.S.S.R.

*425. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 151 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to import rails from Soviet Union has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An order for the supply of 60,000 metric tons of rails has been placed on 26-8-1961.

Student Concession

*426. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students who get concession during the vacation for going to or coming from home are not allowed to travel in a mail or express train, if the journey is under 300 miles; and

(b) if so, the reason for this restriction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) This restriction has been imposed in order to prevent overcrowding of mail and express trains and to avoid inconvenience to long-distance passengers. In special cases the Railway Administrations are, however, empowered to relax the restriction as required.

Jayanti Shipping Co.

*428. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between Jayanti Shipping Company of New Delhi and the Mitsubishi Ship-building Company of Japan has been signed on the 9th November, 1961 for construction of

8 bulk carriers with a total capacity of 2,56,000 tons, which will be delivered to Jayanti Company by June, 1964; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contract is for the construction of 8 bulk carriers of 32,250 DWT each at a cost of U.S. 4,491,000 each. The ships, which will be delivered within a period of two years from the effective date of the contract, will be built on deferred payment terms under which 10 per cent of the final price will be payable on delivery and the balance of 90 per cent in seven equal annual instalments subsequently, with interest at 5.5 per cent per annum. The contract is subject to the approval of the Government of India which is dependent on the agreement of the Shipping Development Fund Committee to grant the requisite rupee loan applied for by the Jayanti Shipping Company.

Rural Universities

*429. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 136 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision regarding exact number and location of Rural Universities; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction of Insurance Premia from Salaries

*430. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Cooperative Life Insurance Societies are permitted to have premia of insured railway employees deducted from the latters' salaries;

(b) whether similar facility is denied to those employees who have insured with the Life Insurance Corporation;

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend this facility to the Life Insurance Corporation also?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, in respect of the few policies issued by those Railway Co-operative Life Insurance Societies, for which this arrangement already existed before the Life Insurance business was nationalised. This was done to maintain the *status quo* in respect of these old policies.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise as the facility was not extended to new policies taken from these societies after their nationalisation into the Life Insurance Corporation, nor where the facility did not already exist when the Corporation came into being.

(d) No.

Mangalore Port

*431. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work for the construction of an all-weather port at Mangalore is expected to start; and

(b) whether the work will be completed during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Experiments and investigations for determining the location of the site of the harbour at Mangalore have recently been completed. Further detailed borings and penetrometer tests are being carried out to decide the final lay-out of the Port. On completion of these investigations and necessary surveys, detailed designs and estimates will be prepared. Thereafter, the construction work will be started.

(b) The port project work is not expected to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan period but substantial progress may be expected.

Out Agencies

789. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway out-agencies in Punjab opened during 1960-61; and

(b) the number of new out-agencies to be opened during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Six.

(b) Two out agencies have so far been opened during 1961-62. There is no proposal at present under consideration to open more out agencies.

Family Planning Centres in Gurdaspur District, Punjab

790. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of Family Planning Centres opened during 1956—61 in the Gurdaspur District of Punjab and their places of location?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Two Family Planning Centres were opened in Gurdaspur District during 1956—61 in the institutions mentioned below:—

(1) Maternity Hospital, Gurdaspur.

(2) Primary Health Centre, Fatehgarh Churian.

Amount given to N. D. M. C.

701. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to New Delhi Municipal Committee under the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the different heads under which this amount was given; and

(c) whether all the targets have been achieved?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Rs. 145.00 lacs.

(b) Electricity Supply and Lighting.

(c) No.

Complaints lodged at Amritsar

792. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints lodged at Amritsar Junction Station in the Complaint Book during 1960-61; and

(b) the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken on those complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March 1961, 64 complaints were recorded in the Complaint Book kept at Amritsar Junction.

The number and nature of complaints are as follows:

Incivility	5
Bribery and corruption .	2

Irregular wrking of Commercial Staff such as late opening of booking windows, absence from duty, refusal to issue tickets etc. . . .	14
Irregular train service .	2
Mechanical defects *i.e.*, fans or lights not working properly	2
Lack of amenities	10
Miscellaneous complaints	25
Complaints against licensed porters	4
TOTAL .	64

(b) Only 8 complaints were substantiated and steps have been taken to rectify the defects that have rise to the complaints and the staff found liable have also been suitably dealt with.

Legislation for Hotels, Guides and Travel Agents

793. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3175 on the 12th April, 1961 and state the further progress made in bringing forward the legislation to govern the conduct of travel agents, excursion agents, Shikar agents, guides and hoteliers in their dealings with tourists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Proposals in respect of the proposed legislation which have been drawn up in consultation with the various Ministries of the Central Government are still being finalised. In view of the comprehensive nature of the proposed legislation covering various aspects of the travel industry, the process of enacting an all-India legislation will naturally take some more time.

Electrification of Stations on N. Railway

794. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many stations were electrified on the Northern Railway in the year 1960-61; and

(b) the names of the stations and the amount involved for the said work, station-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 45 Stations.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 2].

Strength of Railway Protection Force

795. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees grade-wise on the Northern Railway Protection Force as on the 31st March, 1961;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees among them;

(c) if the number is nil, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the special concession allowed to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for recruitment to this force?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 3].

(d) Relaxations of 1 inch in height, 1 inch in chest expansion and 10 lbs. in weight have been allowed to Scheduled Caste candidates. As regards the tribal candidates the standard of height has been relaxed by 2 inches.

Train derailment

796. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1037 on the 6th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the cause of the derailment; and

(b) whether persons at fault were punished?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The accident occurred on account of the fracture of a rail which was due to an internal flaw. No staff was held responsible for the accident.

Bus and Truck Terminal in Delhi

797. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of modern bus and truck terminals to be constructed in Delhi during 1961-62; and

(b) the sites chosen for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There are proposals for the construction of one truck terminal and one inter-State bus terminal in Delhi. It is not possible to say whether the terminals will be constructed during 1961-62.

(b) The following sites have been chosen for the construction of the two terminals:—

Bus terminal .	10 acres of land north-east of Kashmere Gate.
Truck terminal .	24 cres of land between Ring road and the Jamuna river.

Development of Horticulture in Maharashtra

798. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidy and grants given by the Central Government to the Maharashtra State for the development of horticulture during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the names of the main schemes for which these subsidies or grants were given?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The grants and loans given by the Centre to Maharashtra State for Fruit and Cashewnut Development during the 2nd Five Year Plan period are shown below:—

	1958-59*	1959-60*	1958-59
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fruit Development			
Grant	30,607	78,663	50,698
Loan	..	3,69,321	9,27,972
Cashewnut Development			
Grant	..	61,901	81,026
Loan	..	1,84,311	2,70,232

*For undivided Bombay State.

(b) The grants and loans were given for the following schemes:—

(i) Scheme for the Development of Fruit Production.

(ii) Scheme for the Development and Extension of Cashewnut Cultivation in Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Kolhapur districts.

Sugar Factories in Bihar

799. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the average recovery of sugar in the 1960 season in the sugar factories in Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The average recovery of sugar in the 1960-61 season in the sugar factories in Bihar was 9.22 per cent.

Plantation of trees in Maharashtra

800. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount of money

spent each year by the Central Government for plantation of trees in Maharashtra during the years 1960 and 1961 so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): In accordance with the revised procedure for grant of Central financial assistance to State Governments for their development plans, lump-sum allotments are made for "forestry and soil conservation schemes". The allotments thus made to the Maharashtra State are as under:—

	Loans	Grants
	Rs.	Rs.
*1959-50	1,29,66,000	25,51,000
1960-61 ..	50,22,000	16,51,000

*Amount sanctioned for composite Bombay State.

The amounts actually spent by the State Government out of the above Central allotments, for plantation of trees, are not reported.

Seniority of Ticket Collectors and Ticket Examiners

801. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Ticket Collectors and Travelling Ticket Examiners displaced from Pakistan were absorbed on the Southern Railway and then transferred to the Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway;

(b) whether the Railway Board has given assurance for their existing seniority;

(c) whether the General Manager, Northern Railway accepted the dates of appointment for the purpose of seniority as indicated by the General Manager, Southern Railway;

(d) whether the decision taken by the Railway Board and the General Manager, Northern Railway is being reconsidered after such a long period; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). The seniority of the Ticket Collectors and Travelling Ticket Examiners transferred from the Southern Railway to the Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway was reckoned from the dates of their reporting for training, while the seniority of the then existing staff of the Bikaner Division was not so counted. To arrive at an equitable solution both in the interests of the Southern Railway staff and the staff of ex. Bikaner State Railway, it has now been decided that such staff may be transferred retaining their existing seniority to the other Divisions of the Northern Railway where seniority was determined on the basis of date of appointment inclusive of the period of training.

Nurses at Christian Medical College, Ludhiana

802. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the nurses being trained at the Christian Medical College Hospital, Ludhiana, will on completing their training be recognised as Genral Nurses and also as Public Health Nurses?

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): These nurses, after completion of the training are regarded as 'Nurses' and not Public Health Nurses. The aim is to prepare all nurses for work in the public health field, such as Primary Health Centres, by giving them training in public health.

Plant for Groundnut Flour

803. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have transferred to Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd., a plant for the

manufacture of groundnut flour, supplied to them by the United Nations Children Fund, and has undertaken to buy 75% of the flour produced by the Company to be distributed to the flour mills in the country on a price formula which will absorb fluctuations in the price of groundnut seeds; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the arrangements entered into by Government with the company?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b).UNICEF have offered two sets of equipment required for the processing of groundnuts prior to their being passed through expellers for the extraction of oil. Because of this pre-processing, the resultant cake will be clean and of edible quality. This cake being low in fat content and rich protein will be valuable as a high-protein food-supplement. With assistance of the UNICEF equipment it is proposed to set up two plants, one at Bombay and one in Madras State (Coimbatore), for the production of edible groundnut cake. The capacity of each of the plants will be 10 tons of edible groundnut cake per day. It will be clear from the foregoing account that the equipment offered by UNICEF will have to be operated in collaboration with oil mills, as facilities will be required for expelling the oil from the groundnut-seeds and for marketing the oil so obtained. It was therefore decided that the best way of making use of the equipment offered by UNICEF was to entrust it to two selected concerns of repute already engaged in oil seed-crushing on certain agreed terms and conditions. M|s Tata Oil Mills Company Limited, Bombay, have been selected as one of the two collaborating parties and at the instance of the Government UNICEF have made over to them one set of equipment.

Groundnut flour of edible quality is not being produced commercially in the country and it is the desire of the government to encourage the commercial production of this product, as it will be a valuable high-protein food supplement derived from indigenous resources, and will help to counter the protein deficiency in the ordinary Indian diet. However, being a new product it has no established market. It is therefore necessary for the government to assist the collaborating oil mills in disposing of the product in the initial stages. Accordingly the government have undertaken to arrange for the off-take of 70% of the product produced by the collaborating oil mills. It is proposed to utilize the edible groundnut cake in the production of enriched atta, multipurpose food, high protein biscuits etc. It is hoped that a pattern of consumption would be established within a year or two, so that the product could thereafter be marketed through normal trade channels.

The production of edible groundnut cake is being undertaken by M|s Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay, at the instance of the Government and it involves some capital investment as well as a good deal of processing over and above the normal investment and processing incidental to commercial oilseed-crushing. It was therefore found necessary to determine the price payable for the edible groundnut cake by means of an appropriate formula. A cost formula has been worked out which will enable the government to derive the price of the edible groundnut cake produced by Tatas from the market prices of groundnut seeds and groundnut oil. The price of the edible groundnut cake will naturally be affected by the combined operation of the fluctuations in the market prices of the seeds and the oil.

Transport Agencies

804. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Public carriers and Transport agencies running in India at present State-wise, including Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) the total bulk of internal trade carried by them annually;

(c) the effect or loss to railways resulting from such transport;

(d) whether it is a fact that many unauthoritative agencies have no licence to ply on major routes;

(e) the reasons for increasing private business of this type; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to cope with the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (f). The information required is being obtained from the State Government and the others concerned. A statement incorporating the information received from them will be laid on the Table of the House.

Road Accidents

805. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road accidents causing the deaths of children in Delhi are on the increase;

(b) if so, the total number of such deaths every year since 1957;

(c) if not, the total number of deaths each year before 1956 and the criminal cases filed in the courts;

(d) what is the percentage of conviction in such cases; and

(e) whether Government propose to introduce any deterrent punishments for rash driving in the capital and other cities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Family Planning Centres in Punjab

806. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family planning centres opened in Punjab State during the year 1961-62; and

(b) the financial help given to these centres so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The establishment of six rural family planning centres one each at Loharan, Umra, Gherai, Uklana Mandi, Kalka and Santokhgarh in Punjab has been sanctioned during 1961-62 so far.

(b) Grants amounting to Rs. 21,250 have been given for these centres.

Subletting of stalls at Rewari

807. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2353 on 24th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the cases of sub-letting of stalls by the contractors at Rewari Station;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The report of the Investigating Officer is under examination by Northern Railway Headquarters, on completion of which they will take suitable action.

Transport Corporation to carry Coal

808. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how far the proposal to set up a transport corporation to carry coal has been finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): There is no pro-

posal to set up any corporation for carrying coal since the existing Shipping Companies with their tonnage are doing their best to lift as much coal cargo as possible.

Announcement at Airports

809. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request for making announcement at airports in Hindi and Regional languages also in India; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). No such request has been received, but the Indian Airlines Corporation have arranged for announcements to be made in English, Hindi and other languages at certain airports.

Registrar of Cooperative Societies of Himachal Pradesh

810. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 706 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether enquiry into the shortage of exhibits worth Rs. 103·44 which were not returned to the Department has been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The loss sustained by the Societies by the non-return of the articles is contemplated to be made good. Investigation is in the final stages for apportioning responsibility.

Catering Colleges

811. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2201 on the 24th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether scheme for setting up of catering colleges with special reference to their location, training programme and number of persons to be trained has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). It has been decided to reorganize the existing College of Catering and Institutional Management, Bombay, and put it on a permanent footing, and also to establish three similar institutions at Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Broadly speaking, these institutions are intended to impart training and instruction in scientific and hygienic catering on sound nutritional lines. and are expected to become extension centres from which ideas regarding nutrition, balanced diets, the scientific, hygienic and economical handling of foods etc., will be propagated. Details such as the number of persons to be trained etc. are matters which will have to be dealt with in the course of the actual implementation of the scheme.

Telephone Connections in Punjab

812. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Charkhi Dadri, Mohindergarh and Narnaul at present in Punjab; and

(b) steps taken to accelerate the sanction of connections?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The number of applications pending for telephone connections at each of the places is as follows:

Charkhi Dadri	....	6
Mohinder Garh P.C.O.		2
Narnaul	....	3

(b) The position is as follows:—

Charkhi Dadri. Demand Notes have been issued to all the applicants. Connections are being provided as and when these are being paid.

Mohinder Garh PCO. The connections required are PCO extensions requiring large quantity of stores which are being obtained.

Narnaul. The provision of the connections is pending receipt of some underground cable. Efforts are being made to obtain the same.

Road Accidents in Capital

813. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Trasport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents reported from different parts of the Capital since June last; and

(b) separate figures giving the number of fatal, serious injury and ordinary injury cases reported?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 2363 road accidents took place in Delhi between 1-6-1961 and 15-10-1961.

(b) 75 persons were killed, 65 were grievously hurt and 829 received minor injuries in these accidents.

Ticketless travelling

814. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which various steps taken and strong measures intensified have led to the decrease in ticketless travelling on N.E. Railway;

(b) what has been the extent of detection of such travel during the current year; and

(c) how does this figure compare with the last year's figures?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) It is not possible to say whether ticketless travel has decreased on the North Eastern Railway but the percentage of ticketless travel based purely on the results of concentrated spot checks conducted during January—September 1961 was 1·49 as against 1·85 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) and (c). The number of ticketless travellers detected during Jan. 1961 to Sept. 1961 was 7,48,518 as against 7,42,717 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

P. and T. Employees under Suspension

815. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3612 on the 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the case of the suspended clerk in the office of Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Calcutta has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Orders have been issued removing the clerk from service.

(c) Does not arise.

Jute Growers in Orissa

816. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to Orissa in 1961-62 for helping the Jute growers in Orissa; and

(b) the nature of help given to the Jute growers in Orissa?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The amount of financial assistance to be given to Orissa during the current financial year for helping the jute growers in Orissa will be determined towards the close of the year in the light of the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government on the concerned schemes. The State Government have estimated that a grant of Rs. 3,33,272 will be required from the Government of India for the year 1961-62.

(b) Help is given to Jute growers in Orissa for the following items:—

(1) Subsidy on mesta seeds.
(2) Subsidy on jute seeds.
(3) Field demonstrations.
(4) Improvement of retting facilities
(5) Subsidy on implements.
(6) Maintenance of technical and administrative staff with a view to giving guidance to the jute growers and for administering the schemes.

दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर पुल

८१७. { **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री बलराज मधोक :

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर बन रहे पुलों के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इन में से पहले पुल को यातायात के लिये कब तक खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इन पुलों के निर्माण के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :(क) इस मंत्रालय का संबंध जमुना पर वज़ीराबाद में और हुमायूं मकबरे के पास बनने वाले पुलों से है ।

वज़ीराबाद के पुल के ऊपरी भाग की डिज़ाइन अनुमोदित की जा चुकी है और इस के लिए ज्यादा खिच सकने वाली तारें (हाई टेंसाइल स्टील) प्राप्त कर ली गयी है तथा पुल के स्थलों पर पहुंचा दी गयी है । ठेकेदार ने काम शुरू कर दिया है ।

हुमायूं मकबरे के पास के पुल के निर्माण का कार्य ठेकेदार को दे दिया गया है और पुल की नींव रखने के लिए जमीन में परीक्षण के लिए छेद किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) वज़ीराबाद का पुल यातायात के लिए संभवतः १९६३ के शुरू में खोल दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) वज़ीराबाद के पुल और हुमायूं मकबरे के पुल की लागत के लिए क्रमशः १०.७४ लाख रुपये तथा ५४.६४ लाख रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं ।

मोतिया खान, दिल्ली के व्यापारी

८१८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री २१ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८०८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोतियाखान, दिल्ली के व्यापारियों को हटा कर उस स्थान पर नई बस्ती

बसाने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक और क्या प्रगति हुई है तथा कितने व्यापारियों को सरकार वहां से हटाना चाहती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां के व्यापारियों ने पीछे सरकार को एक ऐसा आवेदन पत्र भी दिया था कि इस बस्ती को निवास और व्यापार की सम्मिलित बस्ती बना दिया जाए ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का उस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि यहां के अधिकांश व्यापारी पाकिस्तान से उजड़ कर आये हैं और उन्हें वहां से हटाने पर उनका व्यापार सर्वथा अस्त-व्यस्त हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) इस विषय में अब तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं । किन्तु दिल्ली की मास्टर योजना के प्रारूप में इस प्रस्ताव के विरोध में मोतियाखान क्षेत्र में फ्लैट वाली फैक्टरियां खड़ी करने के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को मुहल्ला-सुधार समिति तथा सहकारी गृह-निर्माण सोसाइटी से कुछ आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं । फेडरेशन आफ एसोसियेशन्स आफ ट्रेडस एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स तथा मोतियाखान के अलग-अलग एसोसियेशनों से भी इस प्राधिकार के पास आवेदन पत्र आये हैं जिनमें यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि मोतियाखान और झण्डेवालां की भूमि फैक्टरियों तथा कारखानों के लिये उद्योगपतियों को दे दी जाये और इस क्षेत्र को फ्लैट वाली फैक्टरियों की भूमि को छोड़ दिया जाये । इन विभिन्न आपत्तियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्राधिकार दिल्ली की मास्टर योजना प्रारूप में अब यह सिफारिश कर रहा है कि निवास क्षेत्र बढ़ा दिया जाये और फ्लैट वाली फैक्टरियों के लिये निर्धारित क्षेत्र में निचली मंजिल पर व्यापारिक प्रदर्शन कक्ष तथा ऊपरी मंजिलों पर फ्लैट वाली फैक्टरियां हों ।

(घ) जी हां, मोतियाखान क्षेत्र के अधिकांश व्यापारी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए शरणार्थी हैं किन्तु इस क्षेत्र के अत्यधिक घने बसे हुए होने के कारण तथा कुछ व्यवसायों के अप्रिय एवं आग पकड़ने वाले होने के कारण सरकार के लिये यहां के वर्तमान सभी व्यवसायों एवं व्यापार एककों को वहां से नियमित करना तथा स्थान देना संभव नहीं होगा । फिर भी समतुल्य व्यापारियों को मोतियाखान की पुनर्विकास योजना में स्थान दिया जायेगा और दूसरे व्यापार एककों को जिन्हें इस विकास क्षेत्र में स्थान नहीं दिया जा सकेगा, यहां से हटा कर विभिन्न प्रस्तावित औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में अथवा उद्योग के अनुकूल नगर-ग्रामों में बसा दिया जायेगा ।

India and Japan Cargo Service

819. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cargo service between the West coast of India and Japan started on 30th May 1961 has been working satisfactorily; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

कृषियोग्य परती भूमि

८२०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री बर्मन :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री रा० चा० माझी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २१ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७२८

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर की कृषि योग्य परती भूमि के बारे में जो विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, उसने अपने कार्य में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति की है ;

(ख) उस समिति ने जिन राज्यों के बारे में अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) देश भर की कृषि योग्य परती भूमि को भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों द्वारा आबाद कराने के कार्य में प्रत्येक राज्य में अब तक कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) समिति ने मद्रास और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। यू० पी०, उड़ीसा और महाराष्ट्र सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट भी प्रारूप अवस्था में तैयार हैं और उन पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ शीघ्र ही विचार विनिमय होगा और फिर अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा। गुजरात सम्बन्धी प्रारूप रिपोर्ट अभी तैयार की जा रही है, क्योंकि समिति द्वारा मांगा हुआ दिल्ला अभी हाल ही में प्राप्त हुआ है। राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट समिति के उस राज्य का दौरा करने के बाद तैयार की जायेगी। आसाम से अभी तक पूरा दिल्ला प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) जहां तक व्यावहारिक हो सकता है, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के विचार से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समिति को रिपोर्टों में दी गई सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान में १९५९-६० तक राज्य सरकारें भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों के ५,१५० परिवारों को बसा सकी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त ३१ मार्च, १९६१ तक बिहार में ११,४९२ परिवारों को भूदान की जमीनों पर पुनर्वासित किया गया। यह भी बताया गया है कि पिछले लगभग १० वर्षों में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दूसरों के साथ भूमिहीन कृषि व्यक्तियों को लगभग ७८ लाख एकड़ कृषि योग्य परती जमीन बांटी गई। भूदान के अन्तर्गत बांटी गई भूमि भी इन्हीं आंकड़ों में शामिल है।

राष्ट्रीय पक्षी

८२१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री २९ अगस्त १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २६५९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के किसी पक्षी को राष्ट्रीय पक्षी मानने के बारे में इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है;

(ग) वह निर्णय किस आधार पर किया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें देरी होने का क्या कारण है; और

(ङ) कब तक इस बारे में अन्तिम निश्चय हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

(घ) और (ङ). इण्डियन बोर्ड आफ वाइल्ड लाइफ की पिछली बैठक में जो कि फरवरी १९६१ में हुई थी, बोर्ड ने सिफारिश की थी कि इस विषय पर जनता और राज्य सरकारों के विचारों को इकट्ठा करना चाहिये और उनको इस बोर्ड की आगामी बैठक में रखना चाहिये। जनता के विचार प्रेस रिपोर्टों

और अन्य संचार साधनों से इकट्ठे कर लिये गये हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों के विचार अभी आने बाकी हैं। ये बोर्ड की उस आगामी बैठक में विचार करने के लिये रख दिये जायेंगे, जो कि १९६२ में कितना समय होने वाली है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का निर्णय बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के प्राप्त होने के बाद किया जायेगा।

वन संसादन

८२२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२१३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश भर में वन साधनों का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये जो १.२७ करोड़ रुपये की योजना स्वीकृत की गई है, क्या उसके विस्तार की बातों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : यू० एन० स्पेशल फण्ड से सहायता के लिये भेजी गयी परियोजना की एक प्रति संसद् के पुस्तकालय में रखी जा रही है। वित्तीय ब्यौरे को विशेष कर रुपये सम्बन्धी व्यय जो कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें करेंगी, अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

दिल्ली-लंदन बस सेवा

८२३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री २९ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली व लन्दन के मध्य सीधी बस सर्विस चलाने के जिस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा था उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है;

(ख) कब तक उस के चालू हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ग) इस में इतनी देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार को भारत से लन्दन और दूसरे देशों तक नियमित व्यापारिक बस सर्विस चलाने के बारे में कुछ संगठनों से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे। परन्तु इन आवेदनों पर कोई भी कार्यवाही करना तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक रास्तों में पड़ने वाले देशों के साथ सरकार द्वारा पारस्परिक समझौते नहीं कर लिये जाते हैं। इन समझौतों के लिये नियमादि तय किये जा रहे हैं।

लन्दन तक जाने वाली कोई भी सर्विस पाकिस्तान से हो कर ही जायगी। पाकिस्तान के साथ अमृतसर और लाहौर के बीच यातायात के लिये समझौते की दिशा में अब तक किये गये प्रयत्न हो सफल नहीं रहे हैं। इससे दिल्ली और लन्दन के बीच सर्विस शुरू करने में निहित कठिनाइयां जाहिर हो जाती हैं। इसलिये यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि कब तक यह सर्विस शुरू की जा सकेगी।

Joint Steamer Companies

824. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Questions Nos. 99 and 104 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any supervision is exercised by Government over expenditure of the amounts received by the Joint Steamer Companies as grants from Central and State Governments, and as loans from the Centre;

(b) reasons for the losses incurred by the Companies in 1956, 1957, 1959 and 1960;

(c) whether the increase in freight rates by 5% is expected to make the companies' working profitable; and

(d) the amount of Reserves held by the companies under different heads?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 4].

Air Services

825. **Shri Indrajit Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 426 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) how many of the 108 services per week to or through India are operated by American airlines; and

(b) how many flights per week to U.S.A. are operated by Air-India International?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Five services per week are being operated by American Airlines, four by Pan American Airways and one by Trans World Airlines.

(b) Air-India International operated five services per week to U.S.A. in the summer months of 1961 and are operating three services per week since 1st October, 1961.

Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipments

826. **Shri Chandra Shankar:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that voice Frequency Telegraph equipments are now being manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.;

(b) if so, the number of equipments manufactured uptil now; and

(c) what is the amount of foreign exchange saved by this venture?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) A total of 120 terminal panels, which will give 60 telegraph channels, has been manufactured and supplied to the Posts & Telegraphs Department so far.

(c) Over Rs. 10 lakhs per year at the present rate of production.

Second Coach Factory

827. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Second Passenger Coach Factory in the Country;

(b) if so, when this will be finalised; and

(c) where this will be located?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no proposal to set up another Coach Factory in the Country. There are at present three Coach Production Units, namely, the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, the Hindustan Air-Craft Ltd., Bangalore and M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Over-foot bridge at Sidhpur

828. **Shri M. B. Thakore**: (a) whether it is fact that innumerable representations have been received by the Railway Administration to construct over foot bridge at the Sidhpur Railway Station on Western Railway.

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government of India got any reply from the Government of Gujrat in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government have been approached to hear the cost of the overbridge. No reply has yet been received from the State Government.

Stalls for Displaced Persons in Delhi

829. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prefabricated stalls for displaced persons put up on the Punchkuin Road and Irwin Road have outlived their life and are in a dilapidated condition; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to provide permanent shops to allottees of these stalls?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The allottees were offered permanent shops in the newly constructed Markets in Government Colonies but with the exception of 7 stall holders the rest have decline to shift.

Report of Railway Inspector on train collision

830. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1563 on the 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Railway Inspector has submitted his report; and

(b) if so, the details of the Report and recommendations made, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The final report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety has not yet been received.

Distribution of Fertilisers

831. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2732 on the 4th April, 1961 and state whether the allotment of fertilizers to States is made on the basis of the requirements of a particular State or on any other considerations?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr P. S. Deshmukh): Nitrogenous fertilisers are generally allotted pro-rata on the basis of demands received from different States and available supplies. Due consideration is also given to past off-take and special reasons such as drought conditions or excessive rain, capacity of the farmers to use fertilisers, etc.

Imposition and Collection of fines on Sidhpur Station

832. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1317 on the 9th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any fine was collected from the outsiders, not being passengers by the Railway Magistrate at Sidhpur, Unjha and other railway stations on Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the total fine collected and the total number of such persons fined in the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

	Rs.
(*b*) Total fine collected	18,431
Number of persons fined	8,105

Earning of Railways during 1961

833. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total earnings of the Indian Railways from 1st April 1961 to 15th November, 1961 as compared to the figures of the corresponding period of the previous year; and

(b) the reasons for increase or decrease, as the case may be?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a).

(Figures in lakhs)

	For April 1, 1961 to 30th September, 1961	For April 1, 1960 to 30th September, 1960	Variations
(A) Gross Earnings	2,43,93	2,17,11	(+)26,82

(b) The increase is mainly attributable to:—

(i) increase mainly on passenger traffic;

(ii) merger of tax on Railway passenger fares in passenger fares from 1-4-1961, the increase on this account being only illusory as Railway revenues will still have to pay general Revenues, for transfer to the States, a lump sum amount in lieu;

(iii) enhancement of—

(a) surcharge in freight on small consignments from 10% to 20% from 1-4-1961,

(b) coal freight rates beyond 335 kilometers w. e. f. 1-7-1961.

(A) The accounts of earnings of the Railways are maintained for a complete month and not for a part of the month. The figures shown herein represent actual earnings for the period April, 1961 to September, 1961, as compared to those for the period April 1960 to September, 1960, the accounts for October and November 1961 are still not closed and the requisite figures of actuals therefor are not yet available.

Catering contracts on Railways

834. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3625 on the 28th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any catering contractor has more than one contract on any railway station or stations in his name or in the name of his relations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the names of such contractors and companies which worked on railways for more than five years having more than one contract for business on the railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no bar to contractors holding more than one contract at station or several stations provided their holdings put together are within the limits prescribed under extant orders.

(b) and (c). The information is not maintained.

Suicide by a lady

835. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3180 on the 12th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether further police investigations were made in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what was the cause of committing suicide by the lady with her son?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has transpired from police investigation that the deceased went to the railway track, jumped in front of Delhi Express along with her son aged 4 years, and thus committed suicide ending the life of her son too.

(c) The husband had married the deceased as well as her elder sister, the widow of his elder brother. Both the sisters remained at daggers drawn with each other over domestic affairs. Prior to the incident, the deceased had a serious quarrel with her sister (second wife) and in a fit of fury she took her son from the school and committed this offence.

Prices of Jeera

836. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a fall of about 50% in the prices of jeera in the year 1960-61;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the price of Jeera per maund every year since 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. The prices have been steady since July 1960.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing month-end wholesale prices of Jeera (Cumminseed) from January, 1957 to date is attached. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 5].

Compensation to the family of the late Shri Chandan Singh

837. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 230 on the 18th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether T. T. E. Chandan Singh's family is compensated by the Railway Administration for his loss of life;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A cheque for Rs. 3,500/-under Workmen's Compensation Act has been sent to the District Magistrate, Mathura for disbursement to the legal heirs of late Shri Chandan Singh. The widow of the deceased has been asked to produce succession certificate from the court of law to enable the payment being arranged.

(c) Does not arise.

P. & T. Circle Gujarat

838. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have taken final decision to set up P & T Circle for Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes. It was formed on 1-7-61.

(b) The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Gujarat P & T Circle started functioning with effect from the 1st July, 1961 under the charge of a Postmaster General with headquarters at Ahmedabad. The Gujarat Circle is broadly coterminus with the Gujarat State and consists of the following Postal, RMS, and Telegraph Units:—

(a) *Postal*:—All the postal Divisions in Gujarat State namely, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Cutch, Junagad, Kaira Mehsana, Rajkot and Surat.

(b) *R.M.S.* "W" and "RJ" Divisions.

(c) *Telegraph & Telephone Engineering*: The Rajkot and Ahmedabad Engineering Divisions. The transfer of the Ahmedabad Phones Division (from G. M. T. Bombay) is under consideration.

(d) *Telegraph Traffic*:—The two gazetted D.T.Os at Rajkot and Ahmedabad in addition to all the Telegraph Offices incharge of non-gazetted officers falling wihtin the Gujarat State.

Branch Post Offices in Gujarat Villages

839. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand from the public to open Branch Post Offices in Gujarat villages;

(b) if so, the total number of Branch Post Offices opened during the last 8 months; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Government to meet the said demand?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbaryan):

(a) Yes.

(b) 294.

(c) Proposals for the opening of new post offices are examined in the light of the liberalised policy of the Government as expeditiously as possible. New post offices are opened if they fulfil the prescribed standards subject to the availability of funds.

Kutch Desert

840. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat proposed to the Government of India to develop the Kutch desert in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government intends to develop it in the near future?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). There has been some correspondence between the State Government and Government of India in regard to the development of little Ran of Kutch but the matter has not yet been finalised. The State Third Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for reclamation of little Ran of Kutch for five years. The details of the scheme have not been received from the State Government.

Development of Hill Stations in Gujarat

841. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to develop any Hill Station in the State of Gujarat in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the reply given to part (a) be in the negative, whether Government of Gujarat proposed to the Government of India to assist in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Government of India have no such proposal. The development of hill stations is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tube Wells in Gujarat State

842. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 400 Tube Wells will be drilled in the State of Gujarat in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many of the said Tube Wells will be drilled in the 1st year of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The State Government proposes to drill 540 new tubewells during the Third

Five Year Plan in the following regions:

Name of the Region	No. of tubewells proposed to be drilled.
(*i*) Gujarat Region	400
(*ii*) Saurashtra Region	40
(*iii*) Kutch Region	100
TOTAL	540

(c) 50.

Bhakra Nangal Project

843. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the final date by which all works in Bhakra or Bhakra Nangal project will be completed;

(b) when the water will be restored and West Jumna Canal branches will be supplied water from Bhakra Dam;

(c) the name of such branches, and

(d) total cost to be incurred in all works?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Bhakra Dam and its major appurtenant works will be completed during 1962. The remaining works consisting mostly of some transmission lines will be completed by 1963-64.

(b) and (c) Water is already being stored in the Bhakra Reservoir. Full storage is expected to come about in monsoons of 1963. The Sirsa Branch is the only Branch of the Western Jumna canal which will receive water from the Bhakra Reservoir. It is already receiving non-perennial supplies from the Reservoir. Perennial supplies are expected to be given from 1963-64.

(d) The total estimated cost of the Bhakra Nangal Project is Rs. 175.6 crores.

दिल्ली और गुड़गांव से नहर

८४४. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और गुड़गांव से प्रस्तावित नहर के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इसका निर्माण कब तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) उक्त नहर के बन जाने के पश्चात् कितने एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई और सुविधाओं का लाभ प्राप्त होगा;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस नहर के सम्बन्ध में पंजाब सरकार को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) दिल्ली या गुड़गांव से शुरू होने वाली कोई नहर नहीं है । हां, पंजाब के गुड़गांव जिले की भूमि की सिंचाई के लिये निर्माणगत एक स्कीम अवश्य है जिसका नाम गुड़गांव नहर योजना है । ३४ मील की कुल लम्बाई के मुकाबिले २३ मीलों की लम्बाई में इस स्कीम का काम जोर-शोर से हो रहा है और मिट्टी के कुल अनुमित ४०·५ करोड़ घनफुट काम के मुकाबले २ करोड़ घनफुट काम पूरा किया जा चुका है ।

(ख) चौथी पांचसाला योजना के अन्त तक इसके पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) पंजाब के लगभग ४·४३ लाख एकड़ खेती लायक कमांडेड क्षेत्रफल को, और राजस्थान के १·६५ लाख एकड़ खेती-लायक कमांडड क्षेत्रफल को सिंचाई-लाभ मिलेंगे । पीने के लिये तथा अन्य विविध कामों के लिये भी पानी दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(घ) जवाब 'नहीं में है ।

(ङ) सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता ।

Power Supply in U. P.

845. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Irrigaion and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government have consulted Centre regarding its intention to take over power supply in five Uttar Pradesh towns from Private Companies; and

(b) if so, the advice given by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Prior consultation with the Government of India is not necessary under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(b) Does not arise.

Cooperative Movement

846. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Shri P. C. Barooah:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of Co-operative movement is not satisfactory in Eastern Zone;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy). (a) Yes Sir.

(i) structural weakness of the co-operative institutions at various levels;

(ii) lack of adequate staff in numbers and quality; and

(iii) absence of non-official leadership.

(c) The problems confronting these states were studied by teams of officers sent out by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. Their findings were discussed at the official level at awo conferneces one relating to cooperative credit convened by the Reserve Bank of India and the other relating to cooperative marketing and processing convened by the Government of India. The suggestions that emerged at these conferences were discussed at a conference of the Ministers incharge of Cooperation in these states on 1st November, 1961. It has been agreed:

(i) that official control of the institutions should be removed thereby enabling non-officials to assume positions of responsibility;

(ii) the structural weakness of the institutions will be remedied through appropriate measures;

(iii) the deficiency of the staff will be made good; and

(iv) along with these measures, increased financial assistance for an appropriate period will be made available to the institutions to enable them to function satisfactorily.

These decisions will now be implemented.

जामनगर कालेज

८४७. **{ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा प्रणाली के प्रशिक्षण के लिए जामनगर में जो विद्यालय १९५६ में खोला गया था, उसमें कितने विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्थान हैं और कितने विद्यार्थी शिक्षा पा रहे हैं ;

(ख) इस विद्यालय से जो व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षित होते हैं क्या उन्हें सरकारी नौकरी के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या इस विद्यालय के स्नातकों को एलोपैथी के विद्यालयों के स्नातकों के समान वेतनक्रम दिये जाने की व्यवस्था है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) आयुर्वेद अधिस्नातक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र जामनगर में कुल ५० विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्थान हैं और इस समय शिक्षा भी इतने ही विद्यार्थी पा रहे हैं।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). इस पर कार्यवाही करना मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का काम है फिर भी उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों में नियुक्ति करते समय जामनगर केन्द्र से योग्यता-प्राप्त विद्यार्थियों को प्राथमिकता दें।

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

८४८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना में कितनी स्वायत्तशासी और अर्द्ध-स्वायत्तशासी संस्थायें शामिल की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले और केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अंशदान में कुछ अन्तर है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) इस योजना के सभी राज्यों, विशेषकर संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में प्रसार की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है; और

(ङ) इस के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गए हैं और किस ढंग से काम आरम्भ किया जाएगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २ अनुबन्ध संख्या ६]

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ). अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के सभी राज्यों अथवा संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में प्रसार करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

प्रादेशिक मत्स्यपालन

८४९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में मछली के बच्चों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए कितने प्रादेशिक मत्स्यपालन केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाने के लिए कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मो० वे० कृष्णप्पा): (क) और (ख). पूछी गई जानकारी का एक विवरण मेज पर रखी है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७]।

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम को और अधिक विकसित करने के लिए राज्यों ने लगभग १४४·५० लाख रुपयों का उपबन्ध किया है।

Recognition of Unions

850. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Unions under the Ministry of Transport and Communications have been given recognition again; and

(b) whether other Unions are still to be given recognitions again?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) 12 Unions and Service Associations.

(b) No.

कैरेज एण्ड वैगन वार्कशाप आलमबाग, लखनऊ

८५१. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कैरेज एंड वैगन वर्कशाप आलमबाग, लखनऊ के कर्मचारियों की बस्ती में प्रस्तावित उद्यान लगाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त बस्ती में कर्मचारियों के लिए पानी की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी):

(क) धन उपलब्ध होने पर रेलवे कालोनी, आलमबाग, लखनऊ में १९६२-६३ में एक पार्क बनाने का विचार है।

(ख) और (ग). कालोनी में पानी की सप्लाई करने का उचित प्रबन्ध है।

All India Warehousemen's Conference

852. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestions of the All India Warehousemen's Conference held at Indore have been taken note of by Government; and

(b) if so, the measures taken along the lines suggested there?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The suggestions made at the Conference have either been implemented or are in the process of implementation, except two. These relate to

(a) provision of transport services

(b) the replacement of complusory insurance of goods by Indemnification Scheme the implications of which are under further examination.

दिल्ली में यमुना के घाट

८५३. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में यमुना नदी के किनारे और इसके घाटों पर कुछ पार्क और मनोरंजन केन्द्र बनाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यमुना बाजार बस्ती के निवासियों को वहां से किसी दूसरे स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित करने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कहां पर बसाया जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या उस क्षेत्र में रहने वालों ने सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या लिखा है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां । दिल्ली की मास्टर योजना के प्रारूप के अनुसार जमुना नदी के किनारों की शहर के एक बड़े एवं अत्यधिक विकसित विनोद-क्षेत्र के रूप में विकसित करने का विचार है ।

(ख) और (ग). जमुना बाजार एक बहुत ही गन्दी बस्ती है और इसकी सफाई की आवश्यकता है । कुछ समय पूर्व दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने यहां के अनधिकृत रूप से बसे हुए लोगों को हटाकर झिलमिला ताहिरपुर और किलोकड़ी की बस्तियां में उनके लिये बनाये गये साहायियत मकानों में बसाने का प्रयत्न किया है । प्राधिकार ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है कि दाह-संस्कार एवं स्नान करने के घाटों से संबंधित लोगों के लिये इस क्षेत्र में दो से तीन मंजिल के मकान बनाये जायें, घाटों के नजदीक जलाने की लकड़ी आदि रखने के लिये दुकानें तैयार की जाएं और शेष क्षेत्र में स्नान तथा दाह-संस्कार के लिये घाट तैयार किये जाएं और पार्कों की व्यवस्था की जाए । उसने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि इस क्षेत्र के अतिरिक्त लोगों को यहां से हटा कर बांध के उस पार ग्राण्ट ट्रंक रोड से शाहदा तक विकसित किये जाने वाले क्षेत्र में बसा दिया जाय ।

(घ) और (ङ): स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के पास ऐसे कोई आवेदन पत्र नहीं आये ।

Egg Powder Factory

854. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2630 on the 29th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether location of the said egg powder factory has been decided upon;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) what will be the production potential of the factory and the foreign collaboration that is being sought for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cannot be stated at this stage. As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2630 on 29-8-61, this scheme is due to be implemented only in 1963-64.

National Highways and Bridges in Punjab

855. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the amount to be allotted for the construction of National Highways and bridges in Punjab in Third Five Year Plan has been finalised by now;

(b) if so, what amount; and

(c) the names of the Projects for which the amount has been allocated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Now works costing Rs. 282·68 lakhs will be sanctioned in addition to Rs. 115·39 lakhs to be spent on works carried over from the Second Five Year Plan.

(c) A list of new works to be sanctioned is laid on the Table of the House.

[*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 8].

Rural Water Supply in Kerala

856. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any detailed schemes for the supply of drinking water in rural areas in the State during the Third Plan;

(b) if so, the main details of the schemes; and

(c) the extent of financial aid proposed to be given to the State for implementing the schemes?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The undermentioned schemes have been submitted by the Government of Kerala for approval under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural):—

1. Kottathuruthy Water Supply Scheme—(Estimated cost Rs. 0·146 lakhs—already approved).
2. Warkala Panchayat Water Supply Scheme—(Estimated Cost Rs. 4·98 lakhs—Under consideration).
3. Parassala Water Supply Scheme—(Estimated cast Rs. 4·98 3·486 lakhs—already approved).
4. Kumili Water Supply Scheme II Stage—(Estimated cost Rs. 3·11 lakhs— not approved).

(c) According to the pattern of assistance, 50% of the approved cost of the schemes is given as grant-in-aid to the State Governments. The amount of Central assistance is, however, subject to the overall budget provision made at the Central each year and actual expenditure incurred by the State Government on these schemes in accordance with the prescribed procedure in this behalf.

Health Education

857. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to expand health education during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount to be spent by the Centre in this respect?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Health for the Central Health Education Bureau.

Further, a provision of Rs. 55·98 lakhs has also been included in the State Plans for Health Education during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b) The entire expenditure on the Central Health Education Bureau will be met by the Central Government.

In addition, the Central Government will meet 75% of the non-recurring expenditure (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000) and 50% of the recurring expenditure (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 45,000) incurred by the State Governments on the State Health Education Bureaux during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Rural Agriculture University in Mysore

858. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to start Rural Agriculture University in Mysore State;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start this University in Raichur District Rural Area on the Tungabhadra river bank or any other place in Mysore State;

(c) what would be the contributory amounts of the Union Government and the State Government for this scheme towards the estimated total non-recurring and annual recurring expenditure; and

(d) when it is likely to be started?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government proposes to locate the Agricutural University at Hebbal.

(c) If the scheme for setting up an Agricultural University is approved by the Government of India and included in the Third Five Year Plan of

the State Governement, it will be eligible for Central assistance, the nature and quantum of which would depend on the actual schemes of the State Government.

(d) It is too early to say anything at present.

I.C.A.R.

859. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that result of research undertaken by Indian Council of Agricultural Research is not adequately connected with its practical application; and

(b) what methods are devised to see that fruits of research could be usefully and quickly taken advantage of?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to bring the results of research to the likely beneficiaries. Domonstrations on cultivators fields are conducted every season by State Agriculture Departments and the field Extension Agency as part of their function to convey to farmers scientific information based on results of research for increasing yields of crops achieved under the research schemes including those financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Such information is also put across to farmers in various other ways, such as publication of Extension type literature, rural broadcasts and Gramsahayaks training camps.

Gandak and Kosi Projects

860. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1042 on the 29th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress since made by Nepal in Gandak Project and Kosi Project which are being assisted by India; and

(b) the extent and nature of assistance given so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Gandak and Kosi Projects are being executed by the Government of India and not by the Government of Nepal. Both India and Nepal will derive benefits from these two projects. The progress so far achieved in respect of these projects is shown in the statement.

(b) Both the Projects are still under construction. The fullest benefits can be derived by Nepal only after their completion. However, the Kosi Project as completed so far has provided protection against annual flooding of about one lakhs acres in the Eastern Nepal Teria and has prevented erosion of fertile lands on the Western Bank of Kosi river. Facilities for all-weather communication and employment of Nepali personnel, workers and contractors in the execution of the Project are also there.

Laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix, II annexure No. 9].

रेल दुर्घटनायें

१८६. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :**
पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री न० म० देव० :
श्री वारियर :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली जनवरी, १९६१ से ३० सितम्बर, १९६१ तक विभिन्न रेलवे महाखण्डों में कितनी रेल दुर्घटनायें (माल तथा यात्री गाड़ियों की) हुई ;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या गत वर्ष इसी अवधि के अन्दर हुई दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या की तुलना में कैसी रही ;

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप धन-जन की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) रेलवे प्रशासन को कितना मुआवजा धन-जन की हानि के लिये देना पड़ा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) जनवरी १९६१ से सितम्बर १९६१ तक भारत की सरकारी रेलों में १५६३ दुर्घटनाएं हुई। इनमें गाड़ियों आदि की टक्कर, उनका पटरी से उतर जाना, समपार पर गुजरते हुए सड़क यातायात से भिड़न्त और गाड़ियों में आग लग जाना शामिल है।

(ख) १९६० में इसी अवधि में इस तरह की १६०७ दुर्घटनाएं हुई थीं।

(ग) (i) दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या ९०।

(ii) रेल सम्पत्ति का लगभग ४८,४६,८०० रुपये का नुकसान हुआ।

(घ) दुर्घटनाओं में जन-धन की हानि के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में २४१५७.९८ रुपये दिये गये। इस रकम में अनुग्रह के रूप में दिये हुए १८,६००.०० रुपये शामिल नहीं है।

Foreign Exchange released for Visit of U.S.A. by Farmers

862. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3063 on the 1st September, 1961 and state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange released for a team of 12 farmers sponsored by Bharat Sevak Samaj for going to the U.S.A.; and

(b) the details of the amount released for each member?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The total amount of foreign exchange released was Rs. 2,880|- (Rs. two thousand eight hundred and eighty) only.

(b) Rs. 240|- (Rs. two hundred and forty) was released for each member of the team. Besides the 12 formers, Secretary Bharat Krishak Samaj also went there for some days and got a foreign exchange of Rs. 240|- in addition to the amount mentioned in clause (a).

Telephone Connections

863. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any departmental orders have been issued by the D.G. P. & T. for the provision of number of telephone points and the maximum yardage of telephone cables for telephones installed at the residence of the officers of the P. & T. Department;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof for various ranks of officers;

(c) what measures, if any, have been taken to check the officers in the D.G.P. & T's office and in Delhi Telephone District not to have more than one point for telephones at their residences and that the length of flexible cables is according to that fixed for other subscribers in the normal cases;

(a) Telephones and other facilities is made in cases where more than one point is fixed at the residence and the flexible wire exceeds the permissible length; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Telephones and other facilities relating thereto are provided to P. & T. Officers according to their status and the requirements of service at the discreation of the Heads of Districts and Circles. The facilities provided are those which are available for the general public.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The facilities provided are according to the service needs of the subscribers.

(d) Free telephone facilities are provided only when required in the interest of service. In the case of branches other than the telephone, inter-branch adjustments are made.

(e) Does not arise.

Special Pay for P. & T. Officials

864. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers of the Telephone and Telegraph Engineering Departments, working in the circle offices and the Director General, P. & T. have been sanctioned some special pay;

(b) if so, at what rate for Assistant Engineers, Divisional Engineers and Directors separately and from which dates;

(c) what is the justification of the grant of such special pay;

(d) whether their counterparts working in the Railway Headquarters offices and C.P.W.D. are also being given such special pay;

(e) if not, why this special treatment is meted out to the P. & T. Engineering Officers;

(f) what is the mode of selection of such officers for being posted in the Director General, P. & T. and Circle offices; and

(g) what is the number of Asstt. Engineers and Divisional Engineers who had not put in more than 5 years service but were posted in the D.G.P.&T.'s office during the last six months ending the 31st July, 1961 thus enabling them to get extra emoluments?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 10].

Telephone Connections at Residence of Officers under Transfer

865. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-limit has been laid up to which a telephone connection is allowed to remain at the residence of an officer of the P. & T. Department under orders of transfer from one station to another;

(b) what is the number of cases in the Delhi Telephone District where residential telephones were allowed to remain at Government cost at the residence of officers under orders of transfer during the period from 1.1.61 to 30.6.61; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Telephones are ordinarily retained only till the time that transfer is effective.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

P. & T. Quarters

866. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Telephone District has got a separate pool of quarters;

(b) if so, what is the number of officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department under various categories who, though working in the office of the D. G. P. & T., which is included in the pool of quarters under the Directorate of Estates, are continuing to occupy these quarters in the pool of the Delhi Telephone District;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of such officers are receiving special pay while working in the D.G.P. & T. Office; and

(d) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to evict these officers and allot the quarters to the staff working in the Delhi Telephone District?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes. It has allotments within the overall P. & T. pool.

(b) There are quarters in the pools of the General Manager Telephones, Director Postal Services and the

P. & T. Directorate. Allotments are made under the rules framed with the approval of the P. & T. Board, and these rules provide for adjustment of quarters between the various pools due to changes in sanctions and on account of transfer of allottees between the various offices.

(c) Yes.

(d) All quarters are being occupied under appropriate authority. The question of eviction does not, therefore, arise.

दिल्ली-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस में सोने के लिए जगह

८६७. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जो यात्री ५०० मील से अधिक के टिकट खरीदते हैं उन्हें दिल्ली-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस में २५ नये पैसे देने पर तृतीय श्रेणी के डिब्बों में सोने के लिये जगह नहीं दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). ऊपर-नीचे दो शायिकाओं वाले डिब्बे जिन में सफर के लिए दूरी का ध्यान न रख कर अधि-प्रभार लिया जाता है, आमतौर पर दिल्ली-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस में लगाये जाते हैं । अभी कुछ समय पहले ये डिब्बे मरम्मत के लिए इस गाड़ी में से हटा दिये गये थे और उन की जगह ऊपर-नीचे तीन शायिकाओं वाले डिब्बे लगाये गये थे जिन के लिए दो शायिकाओं वाले डिब्बे के समान अधि-प्रभार लिया जाता रहा । चूंकि इन शयन-यानों में ऊपर-नीचे तीन शायिकाओं वाले डिब्बे लगाये जा रहे हैं इसलिए रेलवे ने हिदायत जारी की है कि जिन यात्रियों के पास ८०० किलोमीटर या अधिक दूरी के टिकट हों, उन से अधि-प्रभार न लिया जाये ।

Multi-purpose Food

868. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the large-scale production of multi-purpose food is not undertaken by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore when the utility and importance of this type of multi-purpose food have been recognized;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not undertaking large-scale production;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the multi-purpose food is not popular with the village people; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to popularise the multi-purpose food in the rural areas?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, is only a research institution and its objectives are to develop new processes and demonstrate their feasibility. The Institute does not undertake large-scale production. However, it has assisted in the establishment by a private oil mill of a pilot plant for producing two to three tons a day at Coimbatore.

(c) No such reports have been received so far.

(d) Intensive efforts are required to encourage the utilization of multi-purpose food on a large-scale in the country, whether in rural or in urban areas. Among other steps, production on a larger scale has to be encouraged. The principle ingredient of multi-purpose food is low-fat protein-rich groundnut flour of edible quality, and the Government is arranging (with UNICEF's assistance) for the setting up of two plants, each of a capacity of 10 tons a day, for the production of edible groundnut flour. It is expected that production will commence in 1962 and it is proposed to utilise a part

of the edible groundnut flour so produced in the manufacture of multipurpose food. The multipurpose food will be used partly in school lunch programmes, hospitals, welfare-centres, acceptability trials etc. and partly for sale to the general public in gradually increasing qualities. In the light of the experience gained from the operation of these two pilot plants the possibility of establishing further units in the course of the Third Five Year Plan period will be considered.

Kakinada Railway Passenger Association

869. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister for Railways addressed a meeting organised by the Kakinada Town Railway Passengers' Association on the 15th October, 1961 in Kakinada;

(b) if so, whether any grievances were referred to by the speakers at the meeting;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 11].

Food Gifts from U.S.A.

870. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food gifts provided by the United States found their way into the shops where they have been sold according to the statement made by the United States Ambassador at Trivandrum;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted into the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, reports have at times been received of gift food supplies received from U.S.A. having found their way into the market. Such cases, however, have been few and far between. Whenever such a report is received, an enquiry is made to find out the source of leakage and action is taken in consultation with the receiving agency concerned to have the distributor concerned disqualified for receipt of further supplies of gifts for distribution. It has been found that generally such leakages take place from the distributors of the American receiving agencies who distribute the gifts on behalf of those agencies.

Longest Platform

871. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have got the longest platform in the world in any Station;

(b) if so, where it is;

(c) at what cost it was built including the shed and cover on it; and

(d) what was the number of inward and outward passenger traffic at that station in 1960 and 1961 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). As far as India is concerned the longest platform is at Kurukshetra on the Northern Railway.

So far as information regarding railway platforms outside India is concerned, particulars are not readily available.

(c) Rs. One lakh approximately.

(d)

	No. of passengers (in lacs)	
	Inward	Outward
during 1960 .	4·07	3·99
during 1961 upto October only .	4·58	3·42

D.V.C. Canals

872. **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 915 on the 24th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have ascertained from Government of West Bengal as to when they will be in a position to appoint Assistant Engineers for maintenance and operation of Damodar Valley Corporation Canals; and

(b) the approximate time when they will be in a position to take on the canal system?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of West Bengal have reported that the shortage of Assistant Engineers was not the only ground on which they are unable to take over the operation and maintenance of the Canal system. Certain flood damage works could not be undertaken by the D.V.C. on the expectation that actual transfer of the system would take place on 30-11-1960. The State Government therefore, asked the D.V.C. to complete these works, as it was not possible for that Government to take over the system in the next few months on account of shortage of Assistant Engineers, even though the terms and conditions of the transfer might be settled later on.

(b) This would depend on agreement being reached between the Government of West Bengal and the D.V.C. about the terms and conditions, some of which have yet to be settled.

Train Derailment at Nalli Station

873. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engine and three bogies of the 716 Shenkottai-Madurai passenger bound for Madurai was derailed at about 1.25 A.M. on the 20th October, 1961 at Nalli station on the Virudhunagar-Maniyachi section of the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). At about 1·28 hours on 20-10-61, while Train No. 716 Shencottah-Madurai passenger was being received on loop line at Nalli Station on the Virudhunagar-Maniyachi section of Southern Railway, the engine and three bogies next to it derailed. There was no casualty. The approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rupees Three hundred only. The report of the Enquiry Committee is under scrutiny of the Railway Administration and the cause of the accident can be established only after the scrutiny is completed.

Minor Irrigation Works

874. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern States have resolved in their recent conference at Bangalore and approached for allocation of additional funds from the Union Government for minor irrigation works and repairs to damaged tanks in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the State-wise demands of amounts of Mysore, Andhra and Madras States; and

(c) the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) All State Governments are already aware and they were again informed at the recent Regional Conferences that additional funds for Minor Irrigation would be made available by Government of India, if they are able to utilise in full the provision made for Minor Irrigation within the first three or four years of the Third Plan period.

(b) and (c). The question of supplementary demands and allotments will arise only towards the latter part of the Plan period after the States have actually utilised in full the Plan outlay and also the savings available under other heads.

Compensation for land acquired at Sompur

875. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 4 acres of land was acquired for the purpose of constructing a crossing railway station namely Sompur. between Halligudi and Banni Koppa on Hubli-Guntakal Metre gauge section of the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, when this piece of land was actually acquired and when the construction was started and completed;

(c) whether any compensation amount has been paid to the cultivators;

(d) if so, how much amount has been paid and the date on which it was paid; and

(e) if the amount has not been paid, the reason for delaying payment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No. The land has not yet been acquired but due to urgency, it was entered upon during March, 1960 with the consent of land owners. The area of land required is acres 10 guntas.

The work on the construction of crossing station named Sompur between Harlapur and Bannikoppa on Hubli-Guntakal section was commenced in April, 1960 and completed in April, 1961. The station was opened to traffic on 22-4-1961.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The delay is due to the joint verification of the land with the Revenue Authorities having not been completed yet.

Electrification of Bangalore-Madras Line

876. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of electrification of Bangalore-Madras Broad Gauge Railway Line on Southern Railway has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be taken up and completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Question does not arise.

Hirakud Power to Madhya Pradesh

877. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the intervention of the Central Government had been sought in a dispute between the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa regarding the power supply from the Hirakud Project; and

(b) if so, how the dispute has been settled?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Orissa have agreed to supply 5,000 KW of power to Madhya Pradesh from the Hirakud Power System when Stage II of the Hirakud Dam Project is completed, i.e., by about 31st March, 1963.

Suspension of Train Services during September

878. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large part of the country's long distance rail traffic remained paralysed for about a week in September, 1961 on account of the breaches caused in the railway lines by flood waters; and

(b) if so, which lines were affected?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No. In September, 1961, there was, however, dislocation to the long distance rail traffic between Delhi and Madras—and between Delhi and Bombay over the Central Railway route, as a result of unprecedented floods and consequent breaches of track on the Amla-Nagpur, Amla-Itarsi and Bhusaval-Itarsi sections of Central Railway.

The dislocation was during the period between fifteenth and twenty-second September 1961.

Central Council of Local Self-Government

879. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council of Local Self Government met in Trivandrum in October, 1961;

(b) if so, whether the Council decided to set up a Committee to go into the question of delegation of powers and functions of the State Governments to local bodies; and

(c) if so, what are the terms of reference of the Committee?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University

880. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a medical college is planned to be opened in Aligarh, under the Aligarh University;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure on the scheme; and

(c) what action has been taken to implement the scheme so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) A. *Medical College*

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Non-recurring	80
(ii) Recurring	8 (per annum.)

(B) *Attached Hospital*

(i) Non-recurring	60
(ii) Recurring	12 (per annum.)

(c) The University Grants Commission have advised the Muslim University, Aligarh to take preliminary steps towards the establishment of the college and the teaching hospital from the academic year 1962-63.

सेवानगर, नई दिल्ली में नाले पर पुल

८८१. **श्री बलराज मधोक** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेवानगर के रेलवे क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले लोगों की यह मांग है कि क्वार्टरों के सामने पड़ने वाले नाले पर पुल बनाया जाय;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि जब तक ऐसा पुल नहीं बन जाता तब तक नाले पर बने रेल पुल के दोनों ओर पैदल चलने वालों के लिये पटरी बना दी जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनकी मांग को पूरा करने के लिये अभी तक क्या पग उठाये हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) नाले के ऊपर रेलवे पुल पर पगडंडी बनाने की संभावना पर अभी भी विचार किया जा रहा है । साथ ही इस सुझाव पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है कि लाजपतनगर रेलवे स्टेशन को हटा कर नाले के पास कर दिया जाय ताकि डिफेन्स कालोनी में रहने वालों को भी सहूलियत हो । यदि यह सुझाव मान लिया जाता है, तो नाले के ऊपर सेवानगर क्षेत्र को स्टेशन से मिलाते हुए एक उपयुक्त सड़क-पुल बनाना होगा । इस सड़क पुल से सेवानगर रेलवे कालोनी में रहने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों की जरूरतें पूरी हो जायेंगी ।

Rural Road Fund

882. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the creation of a rural road fund for development of roads in rural areas has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the programme is likely to be started?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration

(b) Does not arise.

Goods Train Derailment

883. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train proceeding from Kottayam to Ernakulam derailed on the 4th October, 1961 near Trippunittura;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused by the accident; and

(c) the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rs. 10,000.

(c) Under scrutiny of the Railway Administration.

Necessary Fittings in Trains

884. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the letter appearing in the Indian Express (Delhi) dated the 1st November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the complaint that there were no bulbs in the store for supplying for this particular train; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to see that all the trains leave in good condition with all the necessary fittings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

Due to the failure of the suppliers of train-lighting lamps, which is an article not readily available in the market, the required number of lamps could not be provided in the particular train.

(b) Arrangements already exist on railways for regular inspection of fittings in passenger trains both at the starting stations and en route. Repairs are carried out and deficiencies are made good.

Development of Communications

885. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money apportioned for the development of communications in the Third Five Year Plan in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some sort of hill terrain exists in the Punjab Hills and especially Kangra and Simla;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government propose to give special aid or subsidy or grant or loan to the Punjab Government for the development of communications in the Punjab Hills; and

(d) whether the Punjab Government made any request for grant, aid or subsidy and if so, the reactions of the Central Government towards it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Third Five-Year Plan of Himachal Pradesh provides for a total outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs for road development.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) & (d). Schemes of a otal cost of about Rs. 120 lakhs have been proposed by the Government of Punjab for Central financial assistance for road development in the hilly areas of the State during the Third Plan Period which are under consideration.

Overbridges Completed during 1960-61

886. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of overbridges completed during 1960-61 or under construction at present;

(b) the names of new overbridges which will be constructed during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the names of such places?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The particulars are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, anexeure No. 12].

(b) & (c). 218 schems have been recommended so far by the various State Governments and of these 21 schemes have been included in the Railways' Works Programmes for 1961-62, a list of which has been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 13]. For the remaining schemes, the Governments have been asked to prepare a co-ordinated programme with the concerned Railways for execution of as many of the schemes as they would be able to finance during the Third Plan period.

Railway High Schools in Punjab

887. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway High Schools in Punjab; and

(b) the locations of the schools and the medium of instruction introduced therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली की रिंग रोड पर बिजली की व्यवस्था

८८८. **श्री बलराज मधोक** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घौला कुंआ से सफदरजंग हस्पताल तक रिंग रोड पर दोनों ओर आबादी हो जाने के बावजूद बिजली नहीं लगाई गयी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके कारण वहां पर कई दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रिंग रोड पर जहां पर कोई आबादी नहीं है बिजली की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है; और

(घ) यह भेदभाव कहां तक उचित है और आबादी वाले क्षेत्र में रिंग रोड पर बिजली कब तक लगाई जायेगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :(क) रिंग रोड

तेज चलने वाली गाड़ियों के यातायात के लिए बनायी गयी है और यह बातायात आमतौर पर इन गाड़ियों की रोशनी में ही होता है। समस्या का समाधान इस सड़कें के समान्तर स्थानीय यातायात के लिए बिजली की पर्याप्त रोशनी वाली सड़कें बना देने में है। निर्माण, आवास व संभरण मंत्रालय और दिल्ली नगर निगम इस कार्य से संबंधित हैं और इन से इस विषय में उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहा जा चुका है।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय को इस की कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है कि रिंग रोड पर रोशनी की कमी से दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं।

(ग) और (घ). रिज रोड पर दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा जो नगर निगम के क्षेत्र की सीमा में बिजली लगाने से संबंधित है, बिजली लगा दी गयी है।

Til Oil Prices in West Bengal

889. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been spurt in Til Oil prices in West Bengal due to speculating trade; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. On the contrary, the prices of Til Oil in Calcutta have declined steadily from Rs. 110.85 in June, 1961 to Rs. 73.90 per maund on 20th October, 1961. Since then, there has been a slight recovery in prices to Rs. 82.49 on 17th November. This rise was not due to speculation.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of Indus Commission to Kashmir

890. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indus Commission visited Kashmir recently; and

(b) if so, how much work has been done by the Commission so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. In pursuance of the provisions of Article VIII of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, a tour of inspection of certain sites on the Jhelum river and its tributaries in the State of Jammu & Kashmir was undertaken by the Permanent Indus Commission from the 28th October to 1st November, 1961. In continuation of the above tour, another tour of inspection of certain works on the Chenab river in the Jammu and Kashmir State was undertaken by the Commission from the 23rd to 27th November, 1961. These inspections were arranged at the request of the Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Waters. Similarly, an inspection of works in Pakistan and Pakistan held area of Jammu & Kashmir, was carried out by the Commission from the 9th to 15th November, 1961 at the request of the Commissioner for Indus Waters, Government of India.

(b) According to Article VIII of the Treaty, one of the functions of the Permanent Indus Commission is to "undertake promptly, at the request of either Commissioner, a tour of inspection of such works or sites on the Rivers as may be considered necessary by him for as certaining the facts connected with those works or sites." In accordance with the above provisions, the object of the inspection tours conducted by the Commission was only to ascertain the facts connected with the works inspected by it.

Murder of Passengers in Running Trains

891. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of persons found murdered or wounded in the running trains during the last three months?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Number of persons found murdered and wounded in running trains during the last 3 months has been 4 and 8 respectively.

(These figures are exclusive of the State of Bihar).

Wild Life Sanctuaries

892. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three wild life sanctuaries are being set up in Ladakh (J. & K. State); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as received.

New Oral Contraceptives

893. { Shri Agadi: / Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some New Oral Contraceptives were tried in Britain by the Council for Investigation of Fertility Control and found them almost cent per cent successful and free from any undesirable side effects;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to introduce the same in our country; and

(c) if so, the details of the programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of India constituted a committee for reviewing the development and research on oral contraceptives including the progestational steroids tried in Britain. The Committee made the following recommendations regarding the use of the progestational steroids as oral contraceptive:

(i) In view of the delicate hormonal balance in the human body and the harmful effects that may flow from upsetting such a balance over a prolonged period by the administration of these steroids and in the absence of adequate evidence that the use of these steroids for prolonged period is harmless, the stage has not yet been reached to permit the sale of these steriods for control of conception;

(ii) In view of the available evidence of effectiveness of these drugs for disturbances of menstruation, threatened abortion and sterility, for which their use is for short duration, their sale for therapeutic purposes on medical prescription may be permitted and this question may be considered by the Drugs Controller (India) in the normal course. The Drugs Controller (India) will no doubt consider the restrictions and precautions that should be imposed while permitting the sale of these products; and

(iii) the Government of India may have no objection to the use of these products for research purposes as regards their antifertility effect by competent workers under rigid controlled conditions.

The recommendations of the committee have been accepted by Government.

The drug has since been received by the Indian Council of Medical Research who will scrutinise proposals for research on the drug as recommended by the committee.

Linking of Hospet-Kottur Line with Harihar

894. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hospet-Kottur line on the Southern Railway Metre Gauge section is run at loss;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether any attempts have been made to improve traffic and service;

(d) whether there is any proposal to link this Hospet-Kottur line with

Harihar on Southern Railway Metre Gauge section;

(e) if so, whether any survey has been made; and

(f) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a), (b) and (c). No separte accounts are mainained in respect of Hospet-Kottur Branch. It is not, therefore, possible to say whether this section is running at a loss.

(d) A 42 mile long M.G. line between Kottur and Harihar may be required for the export of 2 million tons of iron ore *via* Mangalore Port. This line is, however, not included in the railway programme of the Third Five Year Plan.

(e) No Survey has been carried out for this line.

(f) Does not arise.

Trivandrum-Nagpur Night Air Mail Service

895. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received to start Night Air Mail Service between Trivandrum and Nagpur touching Bangalore and Hyderabad;

(b) if so, what decision has been arrived at; and

(c) when the service is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination.

Licentiate Course in Medicine

896. { Shri Agadi: / Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Licentiate Course in Medicine has been started in Mysore State at various Centres;

(b) if so, at what places;

(c) whether Government have approved this course; and

(d) the extent of financial aid, if any, given to the State for this course?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the starting of two Medical Schools during the current year, one at Shimoga and the other at Bijapur. The approval of the Government of India is not required to the starting of medical schools. The Central Government have not given any financial assistance to the State Government in this connection.

Construction of a Railway Overbridge at Saugor

897. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major part of the city of Saugor is situated on the side opposite to the Railway Station and hence there is immense need of a railway overbridge across the line;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the people have been earnestly requesting Government for the last five years to construct this overbridge so as to minimise this immense hardship; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) **Yes, Sir.**

(b) and (c). Provision of over under-bridges across railway line is planned on receipt of specific requests from the concerned Road Authority or the State Government who have also to agree to bear their share of the construction under the extant rules. For replacement of the busy level crossing at Saugor Station, though the scheme for a sub-way included in the Central Railway's Works Programme for 1958-59, the same had to be dropped due to the State Government's inability to meet their share of the cost of the work during the Second Plan period. In September this year the Government of Madhya Pradesh had recommended, along with other schemes, the scheme for an overbridge at Saugor on Katni-Bina road at mile 656/6 during the Third Plan period, without specifying however, the exact year in which they would be able to provide funds to meet their share of the cost of the works. Further progress of the scheme rests, therefore, with the State Government.

Self-sufficiency in Rails

898. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rails in weight that the Railways are going to need during 1962-63;

(b) the quantity expected to be indigenously produced to meet the demand;

(c) the quantity and the cost of the rails proposed to be imported to make up the deficiency; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to achieve self-sufficiency in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The estimated requirement of railways for the year 1962-63 is 4.75 Lakh metric tons approximately, exclusive of back-log.

(b) The expected indigenous production may be of the order of about 2.5 Lakh metric tons for the year 1962-63.

(c) As visualised at present, about 2.25 lakh metric tons of rails may have to be imported, subject to the availability of foreign exhange, at an approximate C & F price of Rs. 13 Crores.

(d) Arrangements are being made to increase the capacity of rail production and it is expected that self-sufficiency will be achieved by 1964.

Damage to BISN Ship 'Daressa'

899. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BISN ship 'Daressa' which was bound for Persian Gulf collided against a U.S. Cargo ship 'President Arthur' on the 4th November, 1961 at Karachi and sustained heavy damage in hull; and

(b) if so, the cause of accident?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Not known. The accident took place outside Indian territorial waters and the Preliminary Enquiry into the accident was conducted by the Pakistan Authorities. The ship is registered in U. K.

Thefts from Goods Trains on Western Railway

900. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thefts are often committed from the goods trains between Ahmedabad and Abu Road Railway Stations on the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the total number of such thefts, and the compensation given on that score since 1957; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to combat the menace mentioning specifically the part played by the Railway Protection Force?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) & (b). From January 1957 to October 1961, 123 cases of thefts from goods trains were reported. Separate statistics for compensation paid on account of these thefts are not maintained. Normally, compensations arising out of running train thefts are not entertained by the Railways.

(c) The following measures have been taken by the R.P.F.:—

(i) night patrolling of affected sections.

(ii) improving basic security arrangements of loaded wagons *viz.* rivetting, double ribetting and E.P. locking by conducting special checking of the affected trains at focal points and seal checking stations;

(iii) Armed escorting of a limited number of trains found to be particularly vulnerable to running train thefts;

(iv) close & constant supervision including night checking by the Inspectorial staff of the R.P.F. on the affected sectors;

(v) Enlisting the active assistance of the Railway & District police for the liquidation of organised gangs & Railway criminals operating from the District limits.

Sharavathy Bridge in North Kanara Distt. (Mysore)

901. Shri Joachim Alva: Will the Minister of **Transport & Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance granted by the Government of India to the Government of Mysore for the building of Sharavathy Bridge in North Kanara District, Mysore State; and

(b) the construction progress of the Bridge?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 79·83 lakhs, which is the entire cost of the Project.

(b) The estimates and plans have been santioned by the Government of India. The work is to be executed by the Mysore Public Works Department. They are negotiating with the firm that gave the lowest quotation for the work. The work is likely to be started within a month.

Central Board of Irrigation and Power

902. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 33rd Annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power was held at New Delhi on the 13th November, 1961;

(b) if so, decisions taken therein;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Board President suggested revision of our ideas of flood hydrology in view of failures during 1961 including the controlled river Cauvery; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed for effective prevention and control of floods?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) No recommendations have been received from the Board by the Government so far following their recent Annual meeting. The Central Board of Irrigation and Power is a body of experts, not directly under the Government of India. After their deliberations and recommendations are received, those will be given due consideration.

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 14].

Infantile Paralysis

903. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received about help for curing infantile paralysis;

(b) if so, nature of help;

(c) whether some specifics have been developed by the Soviet Union; and

(d) if so, how that knowledge is being utilised by Government?

The Minister of Health Shre Karmarkar): (a) **Yes.**

(b) Medical advice had been sought regarding the treatment of the disease.

(c) As far as Government are aware, no specifics have been developed by the Soviet Union for the treatment of this disease.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Roads of Punjab Hills

904. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that is proposed to be given to the Punjab Government for construction of roads during the Third Five Year Plan with the names of the roads for which it will be advanced; and

(b) the amount advanced to the Punjab Government for development of roads of Punjab Hills so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rupees sixteen lakhs from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve. A statement showing the names of roads for which the Punjab Government propose to utilise this amount is given below. The proposals are under examination.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of road project.
1.	Construction of a road from Bhadra to Balsmand *via* Dabri in Hissar District.
2.	Construction of a road from Ahju to Bir Kha Tea Estate (upto District boundary) in Kangra District.
3.	Construction of a road from Fazilka to Hindumalkot in Ferozepur District.
4.	Construction of a road from Nohar-Dhiphana-Sirsa-Ludesar to Border *via* Jamal in Hissar District.
5.	Construction of a road from Nangal Chowdhri to Budhwal in Mohindergarh District.

(b) No amount has actually been allotted to the Punjab Government since the current plan started.

Pathankot-Jawanwala Line

905. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government is collaborating with a private firm to set up a cement factory in the Kangra District at Jawanwala Shahr;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Punjab Government has approached the Central Government with a request to convert the narrow gauge line from Pathankot to Jawanwala Shahr; and

(c) if so, the action which Government proposes to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Government of India have no information about setting up of any

cement factory at Jawanwala Shahr on the Pathankot-Jogjnder Nagar narrow gauge section. A proposal for setting up of a cement factory by a private firm at Samloti on the same narrow gauge section, was however, considered, but in view of the difficulty in moving traffic over the narrow gauge section this was not agreed to.

(b) No such proposal has yet been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Murder of a Headmistress in Train

906. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police have traced out the culprits in the case of Surjit Kaur, Headmistress, who was killed on the Hoshiarpur-Jullundur Section on the 22nd November, 1958; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

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12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

HARASSMENT OF INDIAN OFFICIALS BY PAKISTANI CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of two adjournment motions, one tabled by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Tangamani and the other by Shri Vajpayee, both relating to the same matter:

> "Immediate need to discuss the harassment by Pakistani Customs authorities of a party of Indian officials at Darsana Check post while returning after checking data on Berubari. It is also stated that some important documents have been mislaid".

Have they been seized? What is the position? The hon. Members have gathered the information from a newspaper.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Information received from the West Bengal Government reveals that on November 9, 1961, while two members of the West Bengal Directorate of Land Records and Surveys were returning from East Pakistan, after copying some data from the original volumes of land records relating to the Berubari Union No. 12, the officers of the West Bengal Government were detained at the Pakistan check-post at Darsana. The personal effects of these two officers as well as the official documents and maps in their possession were searched. Later on, the officers were allowed to proceed on their journey but they found that some of the documents which they had been carrying were missing. It is presumed that the missing documents were the copies that the officers of the West Bengal Government had made in East Pakistan from the original volumes of land records relating to the Berubari Union No. 12. One of the officers was a Computer and the other a Draughtsman.

On learning of this incident, the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal, wrote in strong terms to his counterpart in East Pakistan protesting against the incident. He made it clear to the East Pakistan authorities that most unfortunate consequences could result if such harassment was repeated.

The Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal, is today in Dacca for a discussion with the officers of the East Pakistan Land Records over technical details concerning the demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan boundary in Berubari. It is understood that at this conference, the Director of Land Records, West Bengal, will personally bring up the matter about the harassment of his junior

officers at the Darsana check-post on November 9, with the East Pakistan Director of Land Records.

The West Bengal Government are lodging a strong protest with the Government of East Pakistan over this incident.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is stated in the newspaper report:

> "It is feared that data will have to be collected afresh by the Indian side. Because of the incident, demarcation of Berubari will be considerably delayed".

I would like to know whether this attempt to detain Indian officials was deliberate, to seize those documents which are to the advantage of the Indian Union. I want to know what steps have been taken by Government? Are Government going to reconsider the position regarding transfer of Berubari after this incident?

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): It is not clear from the reply given by the Deputy Minister as to how long the Indian officials were detained and papers have been seized. It has been reported that important documents and papers have been seized. If important papers have been seized, how can the talks between India and Pakistan, which are to begin in Dacca today, continue? Unless Pakistan guarantees good behaviour, what is the use of continuing talks regarding the transfer of Berubari?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I know whether the papers that had been seized have been returned to the officers concerned?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): My hon. colleague has read out a statement with such facts as we know them and as we have received. I have no further information. I can find out anything else that is required.

But I may say that the misbehaviour of some officials has nothing to do with the decision that we have taken in Parliament in regard to this matter and which we still think was a right decision, because it was not worth postponing a decision on that matter, a decision about a dozen areas there. Some areas were acknowledged to be given over to us, to India, and some to the others. We propose to give effect to it.

These things are unfortunate and undesirable. Steps on this misbehaviour will, no doubt, be pursued in an appropriate manner by the West Bengal as well as our Government.

Mr. Speaker: Can the work of demarcation go on in the absence of those papers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely, I cannot say how far those papers are of relevance. Presumably, the papers are —I do not know what exactly the papers are—such which would help in demarcation. The evidence of papers will be of help. But they can go on without any papers at all. Demarcation is a matter of agreement between the two Governments. The papers are not the final authority, but are of some help in it. Demarcation can take place anywhere where two governments agree, whether the papers are there or not. That agreement depends on the convenience of the people living there and many other factors.

Broadly, it has been decided by Act of Parliament that the demarcation should be half and half in a certain direction, but the exact line is not, and cannot be, indicated. That is a matter for decision on the spot. In making that decision, various papers are brought forward, put forward etc.

Mr. Speaker: Could the discussion be postponed until further data are available?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot definitely say, because the West Bengal Government officials and the East Pakistan Government officials were dealing with this, with our help no doubt. The demarcation is not based essentially on the papers. The papers are of help in finding out what would be a suitable place. But the decision has to be made by the two Governments agreeing to that. And that decision depends, keeping in view the broad decisions already made, largely on the convenience of people so that as little upset as possible may be there.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I want to know whether the copies that were seized were copies of records in India or were of land records in the possession of Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: Let all the questions be asked. Then the Prime Minister will reply.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I have only one question to ask of the Prime Minister. The papers may have a bearing or no bearing on the discussions. But in order to make it clear to Pakistan our disapproval of this kind of discourteous behaviour towards our officials, is it not desirable that we do not start the talks till all the documents are returned to us and adequate apologies tendered to us? How else are we going to make it clear that we do not enjoy this kind of gangster tactics, on the slightest provacation, on the part of the Pakistan Government.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that the documents that are missing are connected with the collection of data essential for the demarcation of the boundary, how is it that the Prime Miinster says that the documents are not very relevant?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say that the information that has been read out has been obtained by telephone this morning. If it is somewhat scrappy here and there, we can find out more about it.

Shri Nath Pai: In the meanwhile, issue instructions not to proceed with the talks, till the documents are returned to us.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is very odd that these officers were detained on the 9th, but the Government of India did not receive any information till an adjournment motion was tabled here.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Today is the 29th.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is a dishonour to our personnel. We should have protested to the Pakistan Government. Instead of that, the West Bengal Government has been allowed to protest to the East Pakistan Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The West Bengal Government has been dealing with this matter directly with the Pakistan Government. It has nothing to do with this adjournment motion. In fact, even today the Director of Land Records and Surveys of West Bengal is in Dacca to deal with it. They are dealing with it, protesting, demanding, whatever it is.

Shri Vajpayee: They may detain him as well.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member said this happened some days ago. That is perfectly true. The West Bengal Government continued to deal with it as it thought best.

Shri Ranga: It is not their affair.

Shri Tyagi: The matter is not quite clear. They were bringing copies of records from Pakistan, and when crossing the boundary, they did not allow that copy to come. The matter does not seem to be so very important. Even then, it is objectionable that they should have been ill-treated. The question is: were these our records or the records of Pakistan that were seized?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: These are their records, it is clear in the newspaper.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can only refer to the statement read out, because I have no other information at present. They were copies made of Pakistani records by our officials.

Shri Tyagi: They did not allow it to come. That means to say that they have not allowed their records to be used in this matter. That is the only complaint.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I will again read this.

> "It is presumed"—we do not know for certain—"that the missing documents were copies that the officers of the West Bengal Government had made in East Pakistan from the original volumes of land records relating to Beru Bari Union No. 12."

Shri Hem Barua: These papers will be valuable then. The Prime Minister's statement that the demarcation will go on without these documents does not fit into facts.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I again repeat that the principal thing to be kept in view is that the demarcation is such that it is as convenient as possible, and causes as little inconvenience to people as far as possible. That has some relation to these documents, but no essential relation. We can decide by agreement on any demarcation even without papers, because the major fact to be considered is what is most advisable and convenient to the people concerned, and which produces a proper international boundary. For instance, we cannot have an international boundary, let us say, cutting a village in two. It has nothing to do with papers. These are international questions, how a boundary should be situated, but in doing it we consider all these matters.

Shri Vajpayee: The agreement envisages a joint survey by Indian and Pakistani officials, but if Indian officials are to be treated like this when they go to Pakistan for survey and collecting data, how can the joint survey continue?

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): It is clear from this that the Pakistani records are different from Indian records, and therefore their records are very relevant. If we do not have those records, how can we have the survey?

Shri Tyagi On a point of order, Sir, I submit that an adjournment motion can come only on an issue which is urgent and which has occurred recently. This Beru Bari question has been a continuous problem, and there is no urgency about it. Nor is it a question of so much importance. The process is still going on, and it is not something that has occurred suddenly.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It is detention of an Indian national.

Shri Tyagi: May I have your indulgence? I never asked my hon. friends to keep quiet, but let them understand that it is a regular process under an agreement.

Shri Nath Pai: It is for the Prime Minister to reply.

Mr. Speaker: He may resume his seat. I cannot understand this kind of impatience. It is open to any hon. Member to raise a point of order and make a submission to me as to how I should act in particular circumstances. I have allowed half a dozen hon. Members from my left. Why should they be impatient if I allow one or two from the other side? I am surprised at this.

Shri Tyagi: My only submission is this, that this is in the process of implementing a certain Act, because of an agreement entered into by two neighbouring Governments. In this long drawn out process, one accident has accurred, that they did not allow copies to be brought here.

Mr. Speaker: He has stated the point.

Shri Tyagi: How can it become a matter of urgent public importance? I want your ruling, because, as far as I understand, it is only on matters which have occurred recently that an adjournment motion may be made.

Shri Nath Pai: Is one allowed to make a speech on a point of order?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am quite unable to understand the amount of heat generated over this matter.

Shri Vajpayee: Then, throw some light.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is quite right for us to feel unhappy and distressed about the treatment which has been given to our junior officials.

Shri Vajpayee: Officials are officials. Why make a difference between junior and senior officials? If there was a senior official, would the incident have become more serious?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is evident that the hon. Member is so excited that he has lost count of what is happening, and what is being said. I am stating some facts. An official is an official, whether he is the Director or whether he is a peon. I have no doubt about it. Nobody should be ill-treated. But the fact is they were junior officials, and therefore I stated the fact. They were a computer and a draftsman who were coming, and they were searched, and they lost some documents. Subsequently they found some documents were missing. They have protested. The West Bengal Government immediately took this matter up and communicated with the East Pakistan authorities, and the Director, a big officer of the West Bengal Government has gone there himself. What more can be done, I do not understand. We deal with this matter. The West Bengal Government is dealing with it, I believe, adequately, and they will get all our support.

Nor do I understand this. I am not saying anything about Shri Tyagi's point, that is entirely for you to consider, but I do not understand how a matter of this kind can be raised as a matter of an adjournment motion. I can understand hon. Members feeling rather worked up about this story, and wanting facts etc. I have given such facts as I possess. I can give more facts as I obtain them. What more we can do about it I do not understand.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, if in the matter of demarcating the boundary between the two countries according to an Act of Parliament, our people are not allowed and an amount of harassment is caused to them, it is not as if it is an old matter. We are executing the Act. If it had been more serious, if there had been a clash and breaking of heads, certainly Shri Tyagi would not say it ought not to be brought up here, but it has not gone so far.

The only question is if the documents are so material or not. Otherwise, it will be a serious matter for this House to consider. We passed an Act some time ago. It is not a continuing thing. We are trying to implement that Act. The other side which is also responsible for this demarcation behaves like this towards our officials. It is rather strange. What is it that the officials can do? How can we proceed with implementing the Act of Parliament? There is no point of order so far as this matter is concerned.

From the report that is before me it appears that the customs officials, whether on our side or their side, will check persons who proceed from one area to the other. In that some documents seem to be missing. All that can be done in this matter is being done by the West Bengal authorities, and after what has occurred here, the statement read out, and the interest hon. Members have taken in bringing it to the notice of the House, I am sure the hon. Prime Minister will try to get into contact with them and see that

these things do not occur hereafter, and that the line of demarcation is drawn peacefully. That is all that can be done.

Shri Tyagi: What is the result?

Mr. Speaker: The result is that consent is not given.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All these are processes long before demarcation. Demarcation is still remote. These are discussions about various minor or important matters in regard to it, and some people go there, sometimes their people come here. The objectionable part in this matter is that two of our officials were apparently harassed, and presumably some of their papers were missing. The papers were copies, presumably again. So, we can always get more copies. What is objectionable is harassment, of course, by the customs authorities, and that can be treated in the normal way.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We do not have the originals with us.

Mr. Speaker: The ruling is that consent is not given.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Indian Telegraph Rules and Annual Report of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1351 dated the 4th November, 1961, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3360/61].

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3358/61].

Amendment to Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Sir, I beg:

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F.12|57|60-Transport published in Delhi Gazettee dated the 1st June, 1961 making certain amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3226/61].

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(a) Notification No. 173|F.68-120-Pub. published in the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 30th August, 1961 containing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Licensing of Conductors for Stage Carriages) Rules, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3361/61].

(b) Notification No. 25|20|61-1 (Tpt) published in Manipur Gazette dated the 5th September, 1961 making certain amendments to the Manipur Motor Vehicles Rules, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3362/61].

12.21 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1961, agreed without any amendment to the Deposit Insurance Corporation Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th September, 1961."

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q. No. 1128

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): While answering Shri Surendranath Dwivedy's supplementary Question on 1.9.1961, I had stated that we had told the State Governments that we favour the suggestions that a Commission of the type of the Royal Commission should be appointed which would consider all aspects of greater production in agriculture and progress in farming, and that we had asked the States whether they would like such an investigation to be made. I had also stated that precise terms of reference could not be given to the States but that the items which could be looked into by the Commission when it was appointed had been indicated.

The correct position, however, is that it was indicated to the State Governments that the terms of reference would be broad-based and comprehensive and they were invited to suggest what in their opinion should be the terms of reference of the Commission. The States have suggested various items for inclusion in the terms of reference of the Commission, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

A list of items suggested by the State Govts. for inclusion in the terms of reference to be looked into by the Agri. Commission when it is appointed.

1. Land utilisation in all its aspects.
2. Soil conservation.
3. Development of water sources.
4. Coordination of research on crops, pastures and livestock, and system of communication of results of researches to the farmer.
5. Agricultural education to secure adequate technical personnel at all levels.
6. The role of the Union, State, District, Block and Panchayat levels of administration and the policies, programmes and procedure now obtaining in order to promote rural prosperity and better crops and animal husbandry.
7. Administrative set up of research, education and extension at various levels, adequacy and quality of personnel and technical coordination among them and between them and other branches of administration.
8. Financing and credit structure of crops and Livestock production.
9. Storage, marketing, transport and price structure of Agricultural produce.
10. Supply of seeds, manure, fertilisers, implements, plant protection aids, breeding stock, processing equipment etc.
11. Measures needed for a balanced agricultural Economy with particular reference to mixed farming.

12. Land Reforms and Legislation.

13. Production targets for various food and non-food crops.

14. State trading in food grains.

15. International Commodity agreements.

16. Mechanisation of agriculture and other forms of intensive farming.

17. Subsidiary occupations to agriculturists.

18. Study of fertilizer requirements.

19. Survey of waste lands.

20. Farm forestry.

21. Grazing facilities.

22. Remunerative prices for cotton.

23. Place of animal husbandry.

24. Agricultural statistics.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The States have given various suggestions and we have got about 24 items as suggested by them. I would like to know how many of these things are going to be included in the terms of reference or whether all of them would be included.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The terms of reference have not yet been finalised because the decision on the appointment of the Commission also has not been firmly taken as yet.

12.23 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE* CONVICTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF COL. BHATTACHARYA

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee:

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): What is the time allotted, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Two hours. The rule prescribes 2½ hours. We shall have 2 hours to begin with; if necessary it may be extended up to 2½ hours. Hon. Members will take not more than 15 minutes each.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Mover may take 17 minutes, Sir.

Sir, on 12th November, I along with millions of Indians read with sorrow and anger that news from Pakistan that Col. Bhattacharya, an Indian Army Officer, who had been tried by the Special Military Tribunal on a charge of espionage in Pakistan territory was convicted and sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment.

I remember that Col. Bhattacharya, an efficient Indian Army Officer, was taken forcibly from our territory on 4th April, 1961 by Pakistanis and was detained in Pakistan jail. It may be recalled that on the 6th of April, 1961, an adjournment motion was moved and many hon. Members in this House wanted to know the truth about this kidnapping of our officer. At that time the information available with Government was meagre. They were unable to give us much information except what the Parliamentary Secretary told us that, 'We have the following information:—

> "On the afternoon of 4th April, two officers Col. Bhattacharya and Shri P. K. Ghosh were out on inspection work near village Payra in the 24 Parganas District. They were walking within the Indian territory when they were suddenly ambushed by a party of Pakistani armed policemen. Pakistani police overpowered Col. Bhattacharya and removed him into the Pakistan territory. Shri P. K. Ghosh, however, managed to make good his escape."'

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): May I request the hon. Member to come a little forward so that we can hear him better. I am afraid I cannot hear him at all.

Mr. Speaker: He may come to this of the front benches.

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

> "The Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan has

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

lodged a protest and requested that the officers should be released. The Chief Secretary of East Pakistan has promised to look into the matter."

The Home Minister also made some statement and you were kind enough to ask the Home Minister to make a subsequent statement after full information was available.

On 10th April, in reply to a calling attention notice, the hon. Home Minister stated:

"I shall say a few words as to how Col. Bhattacharjee is. The House was anxious to know. No one on our behalf has been able to interview Col. Bhattacharjee, but the Pakistan Government has stated that Col. Bhattacharjee has received only a minor injury and that he is well and is able to walk about in a normal manner. They have also stated that he is being properly looked after."

Then, in reply to another question, the hon. Home Minister stated:

"Hon. Members are rather in a hurry, if they will permit me to say so. They must feel assured that the Government of India will do its best, whatever it can in the circumstances. Our Deputy High Commissioner has already taken up this matter with the East Bengal Government."

I do not know whether there is any East Bengal Government:

"The East Bengal Government has advised the Deputy High Commissioner that he should take up the matter with the Pakistan Central Government through the High Commissioner."

This was stated on the 10th of April, 1961. We were assured that every step was being taken to see to the release of Col. Bhattacharya. But, there was a bolt from the blue. On the 16th August, the hon. Prime Minister stated that Col. Bhattacharya is a retired officer and that he is not functioning in the Army now. Sir, this bolt actually did not come from the blue but it came from the Congress Benches. We were really sorry to know that an officer, 42 years old, a good Indian Army officer who was still serving in the Army was termed a retired officer. I do not know whether this disclosure on the part of this Government gave a further instrument in the hands of the Pakistan Government. This was subsequently corrected on the 23rd August, 1961. The hon. Deputy Minister, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon stated:

"Sir, I beg leave to correct certain factual errors which have crept into answers to supplementary questions asked on Starred Question No. 526 on 16-8-1961, on the floor of this House, in regard to the unlawful kidnapping from Indian soil of Lt. Col. Bhattacharya by Pakistan armed forces, on 4th April, 1961. The correct position is that Lt. Col. Bhattacharya is a serving officer of the Indian Army and he was on official duty, on a routine check of the India-Pakistan border, in village Payra in District of 24-Parganas of West Bengal, when he was unlawfully ambushed and kidnapped by a body of Pakistan Armed Forces."

Later some hon. Members wanted to ask questions and you yourself expressed surprise. You said:

"Order, order. It is rather unfortunate. The other day it was made to appear that he was only a retired officer and that Government had practically nothing to do with him."

Subsequently, many questions were asked. I am really surprised that a particular information was given on the 16th August and was corrected on the 23rd August. Am I to take it that Government did not find time to know the correct position? After all, he was not a Jemedar or a Subedar or Other Rank. He was a Lt. Col. It was for the Government to take serious note of it and know whether he is a retired

official or still serving. That is most unfortunate.

My submission is that Government did not take steps which they should have taken. I do not impute motives to our respected Prime Minister or any of the Ministers. They were doing their best. But this is my impression that like many others in this country the case of Col. Bhattacharya had not been seriously considered by the Government of India.

Then, on the 20th of this month, you were pleased to bring before this House an adjournment motion and in reply to that the Prime Minister stated:—

> "I have not seen the judgment of this tribunal there, though that tribunal did not even permit all the evidence to be placed, the defence evidence, etc. That is all the more reason why we should not accept that. But except that, what does one expect? What exactly can one do now? One is, of course, the normal course of preferring an appeal. I do not know if there is even a regular appeal or a kind of petition for mercy;....".

Mercy for what? I am sorry the word "mercy" has been used—and this word has come from the Prime Minister who normally does not believe in such a thing. If a man has not done the correct thing, let him die and let him not prefer an appeal for mercy. After all, what has been done by the Pakistanis? The colonel has been ambushed by Pakistani goondas from our soil; he has been kidnapped and then tried there and given this punishment, a savage punishment,—rigorous imprisonment for eight years.

I want to know whether Mr. Ghose, who was with Col. Bhattacharya, has made a statement. They sentenced Mr. Ghose also, and gave him the same punishment, namely, imprisonment for eight years. He was tried in *absentia* by the Pakistani court. I want to know what the statement of Mr. Ghose is. Did he give any statement before the Government or the court? I want to know whether the Indian lawyer who went to Pakistan to defend Col. Bhattacharya has returned and whether, after returning from Pakistan, he has given any statement to the Indian Government. After all, we should take these matters very seriously. I am only afraid of one thing: with this sort of behaviour on the part of Pakistan, Col. Bhattacharya should not meet with the same fate as our Canberras in Pakistan. We did not get the Canberras, nor any compensation. I am sure that Col. Bhattacharya is not going to be a living Canberra in Pakistan. So, I feel that we should take up this matter seriously at the highest level, using all our diplomatic skill. The Prime Minister, in reply to one of your questions, Sir, on the subject, said, "only war." You asked: "If this cannot be done, then, what can be done? " Well, I do not create a war psychosis in this country. I am a peace-monger. But Pakistan wants it. (*Interruption*) I am a Bengali living in Uttar Pradesh.

Five fishermen were arrested by the Pakistan authorities. I am yet to know, from this House or outside, whether those fishermen, poor men, who were mercilessly beaten and taken to Pakistan soil forcibly, have been set free. I do not know that. There is an impression in this country that Col. Bhattacharya's fate may not be sealed in the hands of Pakistan. The Prime Minister should take up this matter with Gen. Ayub Khan.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Why not take up this question with the Generals and Colonels there? Is there no democracy there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know. After all, this has happened to our two officers who have been humiliated to the hilt. When we are not going to change our decision regarding Berubari, this is a matter where we can ask the Pakistan Government to hand over Col. Bhattacharya to us.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

After all, we should take a stern attitude. Sometimes, the Government of India's attitude—I do not impute any motives—is just like the attitude of the helpless widow in our conservative Hindu society, namely, cursing everyone! (*Interruption*). In the circumstances, it is not a bad thing for me to use such an expression. That is how I feel about it.

My contention is that this is not the only solid or solitary instance. The fishermen who were in Pakistan's custody have not been released. I want to know what has happened to them. I know that a question may be put by my hon. friends opposite: "Should we declare a war on Pakistan?" I say, "No." We should be more stern in our attitude.

We must send a letter to Pakistan and take whatever help that is available with whatever machinery is at our command to see that Col. Bhattacharya is released. Not only this. There were charges of espionage against the Colonel. According to their judgment, the charge of espionage has not been proved. This is what the hon. Prime Minister also said in this House. So, if there is no charge of espionage, why is this punishment given? What is this military tribunal? It consisted of a Lt.-Col., a Major and an S.D.O. They were trying the case of a Lt.-Col. I do not know what is their position in such a case in the military tribunal. In our country, I am sure that a Lt.-Col., if he has to be tried by a military court, has to be tried by a full Colonel. That is my impression. I do not know whether that is correct. But there a major is trying a Lt.-Col. An S.D.O., who is a civilian was also on that tribunal. I do not know what he has to do with a military court. There is a martial law rule there and therefore, everybody is supposed to be an army man there, probably, and if that is so, it is a different matter.

My question to the hon. Law Minister is whether there is any legal flaw in this, and whether we should accept this trial at all. After all, the president of the military court there is reported to have observed as follows:

> "The president of the three-member court, Lt. Col. Allah Dad, after pronouncing judgment told Col. Bhattacharya that he could file an appeal before higher martial law authorities against his sentence."

What do we advise? What do we advise the lawyer of Col. Bhattacharya? Should we only say, "You do it on your own?" After all, the Law Minister is here. The Attorney-General is there. Let them see the proceedings of the Martial Law court. After all, there may be some legal flaw in the matter. Let us take it up more seriously. It is not just a question of giving some help to the family of the colonel. The matter is not going to be solved that way. In this country, many people have asked what has happened to the four airmen who are in the custody of the Nagas. Sometimes our men are kept there and some of them are in Pakistan. I do not know what is going to be the fate of Col. Bhattacharya, nor of these airmen nor of the fishermen who are in the custody of Pakistan.

I do not want to suggest anything which may put the Prime Minister in an embarrassing position. After all, this is a delicate matter, but it is a serious matter, and I do not want to suggest anything. Let the Prime Minister use his good offices. Let this matter be taken as seriously as possible. First of all, it was said that Col. Bhattacharya was a retired officer; then it was said that he was a serving officer. First it was said that he was a major; then it was said that he was a Lt.-Col. Let us make our minds very clear about this. Let us definitely know whether Col. Bhattacharya was an Indian officer of the rank of Lt.-Col., and whether he was taken from our territory and so on. These points have to be made abso-

lutely clear. Pakistan has already violated all the rules. Pakistan has done the greatest mistake which she should not have committed. If Pakistan wants to become friendly, let us have a friendly approach, and tell them that Col. Bhattacharya should be returned to us. I request the Law Minister to take this more seriously and see that Col. Bhattacharya is with us. Let him be with us on the 26th January, 1962, when the country rejoices the Republic Day, and can say that Col. Bhattacharya is here with us now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta-South West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, At this moment, when we are discussing this case of Col. Bhattacharya, I think the hearts of all the people in our country go out to this gallant officer who is languishing in the jails in Pakistan. We do not know exactly where he is; at least I do not know. If I may be allowed to make a personal note, I feel somewhat strongly on this subject because, once upon a time, long ago, Col. Bhattacharya happened to be a class-fellow of mine. I know him quite well.

There has been a travesty of the so-called justice by Pakistan, which has been ventilated in this House a number of times. I do not wish to repeat all the well-known facts, namely, that the entire trial was held *in camera*; that the witnesses for the defence were practically excluded from the proceedings even to the extent that the facility of the defence witnesses being examined on commission—that is according to established regulations—was denied to the accused. Newspaper reports reveal that when the trial opened on the 12th April, Col. Bhattacharya stated before the court that up to that time he had not been served with any chargesheet and he had been given only one day's notice prior to the 12th.

There are many other facts which can also be cited to show that the whole trial has been a mockery and a travesty of justice. The Government of India, from the beginning, have taken the stand that they refuse to recognise the validity of these proceedings.

While I do not want to enter into an argument with the Government at this stage over that stand which they have taken from the beginning, I would ask them to remember that even if they refuse to recognise the proceedings of the Pakistani Military Tribunal they have no alternative but to recognise today this brutal reality of the conviction of Col. Bhattacharya and the fact that he has been sentenced to eight years rigorous imprisonment. We cannot close our eyes to this. We have to recognise it even if we do not recognise the trial which preceded it.

Therefore, we in this House want to be satisfied that everything possible is going to be done to help him now in the various ways that may be open to us. That is why this question comes up time and again and Members of this House feel misgivings, I think justifiably, as to whether everything was done in the past which was possible. I share Shri Banerjee's sentiments and I do not wish at this stage to say anything particularly embarrassing to the Government.

But, for example, there is a report—I would like to know what the Government's view is on it—that there is an existing border agreement, I believe, of some standing, which was signed originally by the General Officer Commanding East Pakistan, who was at that time the Martial Law Administrator, Major General Umrao Khan, on behalf of Pakistan and General Thorat of the Indian Army on behalf of India. That agreement provided that in the event of any type of border incident of this nature, in view of the fact that so many miles of border are still undemarcated, a joint report would be called for joint investigation, a joint report by the district magistrates concerned on either side. I want to know from the Government—because I have not heard about it at any stage of these proceedings—whether the fact of this agreement between Major General

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Umrao Khan and General Thorat was ever cited by our Government, quoted by our Government or brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan pointing out that they were committing a violation of this agreement too in so far as they did not agree to call for a joint report or sit with our Government to work out a mechanism for joint investigation by the district magistrates of Jessore on the one hand and our 24 parganas on the other. This is only one of the questions which has arisen in my mind; many other questions have been raised by hon. Members of this House from time to time and I do not wish to repeat all of them.

Then, we want to be satisfied also regarding the state of defence preparedness on that border. I will tell you why. Only yesterday we have been given a very valuable document containing a lot of information, a statement for which I am very grateful to the Government. It was laid on the Table only yesterday in answer to Starred Question No. 681 showing the details of border incidents on the Indo-Pakistan border during the period March 1961 to July 1961. It contains, I find, some 70 or 75 incidents of border violations by Pakistani personnel both military and civilian. In this I find—I have no time to quote at length—that there are a number of incidents which show that Pakistani nationals, in some cases policemen, in some cases riflemen or armed personnel, in some cases employees of the Pakistan Survey Department, have repeatedly been trespassing into Indian territory, spending a certain amount of time there even trying to elicit information and going unhampered, unchallenged. Because this kind of incidents apparently may go on multiplying and since we are apparently not in a position yet to check these incidents or to challenge the intruders or apprehend the intruders, the question arises as to what actually happened or what actually were the circumstances in which Col. Bhattacharya was apprehended. Our case, our stand which the Government has quite rightly put forward is that he was on our side of the border when he was apprehended. It means that the Pakistani personnel, police or border police whatever they may be, had crossed into our side of the border. This very statement to which I referred also includes a mention of Col. Bhattacharya's case. Since it is a very brief statement, with your permission, Sir, I will just read it out. I think it sums up admirably in a nutshell our case. It says:

> "Lt. Col. G.L. Bhattacharya and Shri P. K. Ghosh were studying the border situation at Boyrapara. They were standing 25 cubits inside the Indian territory . . .".

It is now very precisely stated by the Government. So, apparently they have got authentic information. It says:

> "....They were standing 25 cubits inside the Indian territory from the boundary line when six Pak. armed policemen suddenly emerged from behind a bamboo grove, trespassed into Indian territory and rushed towards them. At this Col. Bhattacharya and his companion started running further inside Indian territory. The Pak. policemen fired on them. Col. Bhattacharya fell down, being hit by a bullet. The Pak. policemen then caught hold of Shri Bhattacharya and dragged him away into Pak. territory. Shri P. K. Ghosh, however, managed to escape."

It means, if this report is correct, that he was standing 25 cubits inside the territory of India. It was the Pakistanis who intruded. Then he tried to run way. They chased him. Therefore, obviously the spot at which he was apprehended must be further inside the Indian territory at a considerable distance. This is not surprising in view of the fact that all

these 60 or 70 incidents which are cited here relate to repeated intrusions which are going on, of people coming and spending some time, sometimes taking away cattle and sometimes taking away villagers, sometimes asking the villagers various questions and going back unhampered. I do not think it is unfair on our part, on the part of the Members of this House to raise this question and express anxiety over the state of the border defences there.

Therefore, Sir, our case is very strong, particularly because, as has already been stated, it is quite clear that—here again I am quoting from a newspaper report—Col. Bhattacharya has been acquitted of the technical charge of what may be called espionage. It says:

> "While he was found guilty in respect of four out of five charges brought against him, the court found him not guilty of the second count in which he was charged under the Official Secrets Act with obtaining or collecting informations relating to the military establishment at Jessore Cantonment for purposes prejudicial to the safety and interest of Pakistan and which were calculated to be or might be or intended to be useful to an enemy."

That is the meaning of espionage. I think certainly we are not in the state of war with Pakistan at the moment. I can understand steps taken against any genuine spy at the time of war when he is apprehended. Here, even if the Pakistanis had been able to prove that he was guilty of espionage, which they were not able to prove and they have acquitted him, there was no state of war between the two countries. Nevertheless, we find this savage sentence being meted out of eight years rigorous imprisonment.

My point is this. The whole question should not be viewed by our Government, as I feel it has tended to be, from a sort of a narrow, legal or technical angle. This is my main quarrel with the Government. Every time the matter is raised here the Prime Minister and other hon. Ministers tend to reply in such a way as though they are only looking at it from a very technical or narrow point of view. The whole background of this thing shows that there is something else behind it. There is definitely a political motive which is quite clear, and that is to discredit India on an international scale. I do not think this is the first time that that sort of so-called spy stories have been cooked up in history as a method of international provocation. History is replete with such instances. I think Pakistan's motive is quite obvious. They have got to justify before the people their adherence to military alliances like CENTO, NATO and all the rest of it. They want to try and establish before the world that India is continually sending high officials to carry out espionage activities on their soil. Therefore it is necessary for poor defenceless Pakistan to take assistance from CENTO, NATO and such types of military alliances. There is a whole background to this thing. Are we going to view it in isolation from that?

I am reminded of the case of the American airman, Gary Powers, who was shot down in that U-2 incident some hundreds of miles inside the Soviet Union, over Soviet territory, actually photographing military installations and aerodromes, incidentally you will remember, from a plane which had taken off from an airfield in Pakistan itself. That Gary Powers who was caught redhanded, as it were, not on the border but deep inside Soviet territory and whose spy plane was shot down was tried publicly before journalists and correspondents present from all over the world and was subsequently sentenced to 10 or 12 years or something. Contrast that with what is being done in this case. I do not wish to say very much except that this matter should be taken much more seriously.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I do not like this attitude as expressed by the hon. Prime Minister on the 24th of this month in this House when this matter was again raised and one hon. Member had asked whether any attempts were being made at the diplomatic level to secure Colonel Bhattacharya's release or something like that. The hon. Prime Minister replied—I am quoting from the official proceedings:

> "That is entirely a matter for the Pakistan Government or rather the Pakistan President."

I suggest here again the narrow technical approach is coming in. Legally, I suppose, according to whatever law exists in Pakistan at the moment it may be entirely a matter for the Pakistani President, but this is not the way we should look at it. The point is that we have got to do something about it, whatever be the ways that are open to us. I am not suggesting what they should be, certainly.

There are a few suggestions that I want to make at the end. There are two aspects, if I may say so, to it. There is the personal side to this question too in which I am interested. Colonel Bhattacharya's family and his dependents are naturally even more anxious and worried than hon. Members of this House can possibly be. That is quite obvious. There is, of course, a political aspect also. I would like to ask whether after the conviction took place, after Colonel Bhattacharya has been sentenced and imprisoned, any attempt has been made or any request has been made from our side for anybody to be allowed to interview him in jail at least to see and find out how he is, whether he is alive and well, or whether he is suffering from any other difficulty at the moment as a prisoner. I do not know that and I would like to know. We have not been told that any attempt has been made or was made and has been rejected by the Pakistani authorities. I do not know.

12.53 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Upon this question will depend many things. For example, if his family so choose, will his wife or anybody be permitted to go and interview him? Ordinary prisoners are allowed family interviews, but I do not know in this case what will happen. Is he allowed to correspond with and write letters to his family? All these questions have to be taken up. This is on the personal plane.

Then I am very happy that the hon. Prime Minister has stated here more than once that his full salary has been granted and has been given all this time to his wife as a measure of relief. But I would like to know whether this will be continued or not. Suppose we fail in all our efforts and he is to languish in jail for some years to come. Then will his wife continue to be eligible to get his full salary or not? We would like an assurance on this point.

Then there is the question of appeal which has been mentioned. I do not know what the mechanism of appeal in Pakistan is even if there is any. It would be better for the legal experts to be consulted in this matter as well as Shri Ghatak who conducted the defence proceedings before the Pakistani Military Tribunal. But in any case if there is any channel open for a regular appeal by Colonel Bhattacharya, I am sure the Government will leave no stone unturned to give him all possible assistance, legal as well as financial for that. It is no use coming forward and saying at this stage that since we did not recognise the validity of that Pakistani Military Tribunal, we do not recognise any appeal also. The Government may say that. That is what I am apprehensive about. But now we are interested in getting him back. Therefore if there is any channel for appeal open, I would humbly request the Govern-

ment to leave no stone unturned to give him all possible assistance, legal or financial, so that the appeal can go through.

Lastly, there is the political or diplomatic aspect of this. I may state at the outset that I am not in favour of the suggestion that some hon. Member had thrown out earlier, on a previous occasion, as to why we do not request the good offices of the United Nations. Perhaps somebody may suggest the Commonwealth also, since both these countries are in the Commonwealth. My hon. friend, Shri Tariq, said a little while ago as to how we can talk with Colonels and Generals. The unfortunate part of this is that we sit beside the same Colonels and Generals in the Commonwealth Conference. I am no lover of the Commonwealth. I say that we should steer clear of this danger of inviting any sort of intervention by the UNO or by the Commonwealth people in this matter of Colonel Bhattacharya because in a dispute where India and Pakistan are concerned, it is being given a sort of a flavour of military espionage. I submit that these people are not neutral. We have had experience of that. We know what happened in Kashrmir. Britain, United States and so on, who are there, are connected with Pakistan through a chain or system of military alliances. Therefore in a matter like this I think it would be very dangerous to invite any sort of intervention or to seek their good offices. Then we may find ourselves in great difficulty.

What is to be done? Of course, we are told that some top level approach is being made. In yesterday's statement it is stated that the question of the release of Lt. Col. Bhattacharya is being pursued with the Pakistan Government at the Central Government level. I am very happy to know this. I wish that this should be pursued energetically and not given up at the first sign of Pakistani intransigence.

The only other suggestion that I can make is this. I do not know whether the hon. Prime Minister would agree to it. Perhaps he would not. But I find from this statement that subsequent to the apprehension of Colonel Bhattacharya—he was caught and dragged into Pakistan on the 4th April—there are instances here arranged chronologically, a number of which have taken place after Colonel Bhattacharya's apprehension, where Pakistani personnel have intruded into our territory and have been apprehended in one or two cases. May I just quote? On the 11th April two Pakistani armed policemen along with a surveyor and 7-8 Pakistani nationals trespassed into Godagari Char and surveyed the area. The Pakistani policemen then enquired of the local fishermen about the strength of the Indian B.O.P. and police station etc. So there is some activity going on obviously. Regarding the espionage activities it seems the boot is on the other leg. In this particular instance, unfortunately it says at the end:

"Later they returned to Pakistan."

Action taken:

"Protest at State level has been lodged with the East Pakistan Government. No reply has been received so far."

But three days after that, on the 14th April again some Pakistani Surveyors along with other Pakistani nationals trespassed and were found surveying some land. The Indian patrol police party challenged them and managed to arrest two of them. These people have been arrested. It says:

"These surveyors have been convicted and sentenced to undergo R.I. for 3 months and a fine of Rs. 1000 each or in default to undergo R.I. for a further period of 3 weeks each."

13 hrs.

Apparently, this is the kind of punishment which we are giving to their people when they are caught redhanded on our soil. Probably their

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sentence is now over and they have been allowed to go back. I do not know. But on the 22nd May, as late as that, six Pakistani nationals, employees of Pakistan Survey Department trespassed into Indian territory at village Haribalpar and started survey work. They were also found collecting intelligence from the local people. They were arrested by the Indian police.

Action taken:

"A case has been started against them and the matter is under investigation."

So, I presume these people are still in our custody. I am sure that the House will be quite within its rights to presume that such incidents may take place in future too and with a little bit of luck and vigilance by our Government, we may be able to apprehend a few more people on our territory.

My suggestion is that, at least until Col. Bhattacharya is released, we should not release any of these people. We can keep them here detained. We will be told, technically that the processes of law have to be gone through. Of course, we are not uncivilised people like Pakistan and so on, I agree. We have to haul them before the courts. Every day, innumerable instances are found on the international arena where this kind of thing is being done. There is no codified written international law governing every such contingency. There is not a single country, I would say, which does not recognise this thing. So many people have been detained when they have been found intruding into somebody else's country. A case was mentioned here where American airmen detained in China were released through various diplomatic moves and so on. I want to know, in this case where our Colonel has been given a savage sentence, which has no kind of justification whatsoever and is in my view entirely a part of a political stunt, why should not we, apart from other diplomatic moves we may take and other representations we may make to the Pakistan Government, talk to them also a bit in the language they understand. Although these people are not Colonels—they may be junior officers as the Prime Minister said a little while ago—nevertheless, if they are in our custody and found on our soil collecting intelligence, let us hold on to them and tell Pakistan clearly that any people found now or in the near future on our territory doing this kind of thing, will be detained and held here until Col. Bhattacharya is returned to India. I think some move like this should be taken. It will not lead to a war between India and Pakistan, I am quite sure of that. These are a few submissions I have to make and I share the sentiment of other Members who have on many occasions here said that we are now interested in getting him back. We are not interested merely, as I am told, the Special Secretary of the External Affairs Ministry had requested the Pakistan High Commissioner in India that we want a reduction in the sentence, the sentence is excessive, the sentence is severe. Of course, it is severe; it is a savage sentence. But, our starting point is not that we merely want a reduction of the sentence. Col. Bhattacharya is innocent. He has not been proved guilty of the main charge against him. Therefore, what we must press for is his release. His release must be secured and any step which the Government takes in that direction, I am sure, will have the whole-hearted support of everybody in this country behind the Government

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, it will be endeavoured during the few minutes that I shall have at my disposal, to refrain from saying things....

Shri Jaipal Singh: (Ranchi West—Reserved-Sch. Tribes): I am sorry to interrupt my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai. May I know who is in charge of this debate in the Treasury Benches from the External Affairs Ministry?

Some Hon. Members: The Law Minister is there.

Shri Jaipal Singh: From the External Affairs Ministry, who is in charge of this debate?

Some Hon. Members: Parliamentary Secretary.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am in charge of this debate so far as the Government is concerned. I hope that is good enough for the hon. Member.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want to know who is here on behalf of the External Affairs Ministry. This is an External Affairs Ministry debate. The Law Minister is most welcome. He is the future greatman in Bengal and also here.

Mr. Chairman: It is not necessary that the Prime Minister alone should give the reply. The hon. Law Minister is here. He is as competent. He is a Minister of the Government.

Shri Nath Pai: Before I come to the main question, I should like to say that the fact that it is the Law Minister who is to reply or who is sitting in the absence of any one from the External Affairs Ministry speaks very eloquently for the legalistic, technical approach the Government have been adopting in this very vital matter and that they look at it strictly from the legalistic point of view....

Shri A. K. Sen: I strongly protest against the remark....

Shri Nath Pai: How can you protest?

Shri A. K. Sen: .....That we are taking a legalistic view.

Shri Nath Pai: Your being charged today with this debate is testimony of what I say.

Mr. Chairman, it shall be my endeavour to refrain from saying anything which may come in the way of any honourable efforts and steps the Government of India may be taking to secure the early, immediate release of Col. Bhattacharya. I think, my sentiment that this House feels the profoundest sympathy for Col. Bhattacharya, a brave and gallant member of our armed forces and also for the members of his family, who must be going through unimaginable anguish and agony, will find an echo from every quarter and every corner of this House. This sad but ghastly affair has three important features to which I should like to draw the attention of the House. The first is the stage-managed thing called trial in Pakistan. Reference has been already made to its many many lapses and weaknesses by the two speakers who preceded me. I think some Pakistani military officials must have been reading some wild west thrillers and that must have persuaded them that they also can play this game or they must have seen some wild west thrillers on the screen recently. The whole story, as I shall soon prove, is a cock and bull story.

Here is a charge of espionage against an official who, according to the Law Minister of India, speaking in the Rajya Sabha, was forcibly and unlawfully kidnapped from Indian territory while engaged on a routine check-up of the border in Twenty Four Parganas. The charge against him was of espionage. I think the Pakistani authorities never bothered about how to prove this charge, what evidence to raise in substantiation of the charge. It seems they had already made up their mind that this official, for motives to which we shall refer later on, must be given a sentence and if possible, as heavy a sentence as is permissible under their law. This is proved by the very simple fact that when the court comes to its conviction, no mention is made of espionage. Promptly, the charge was dropped. Their mind was already made up: whether we succeed in proving or not, he will have to be convicted. The trial starts with the principal charge of espionage. But, when they come to passing judgment, if it could be called judgment and if it could be called conviction, they come to the conclusion that they can't sustain this and they drop it promptly, but nevertheless, stick to

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their original decision to give him a deterrent, savage sentence of eight years.

We are told that he was found with a revolver, an extraordinary thing for anybody who goes for espionage to go armed with a revolver, and to be carrying live cartridges. The story is ridiculous, absurd, untenable from beginning to end. Whom does this senior army official of India contact? A cook from Pakistan. He must be an extraordinary cook who is in possession of top-ranking military secrets. If we examine one after another the elements in the whole trial, we see how the charge is ridiculous, absurd, untenable and palpably false. But, nonethe-less, they want to stick to this illusion and they expect the whole civilised world to accept this version of theirs.

Then come the minor things about a trial which are expected in a civilised country. Here are three or four elements to which pointed reference will be necessary again and again, not only in the interests of this official, but, if any such criticism from the forum of the civilised world opens the eyes of Pakistani rulers, it may bring some kind of help and succour to the many individuals in Pakistan who are hauled before the so-called courts of law. If we succeed by our appeals here in persuading them to stick to procedures of law, we shall have served a good purpose and rendered a service to judicial processes in Pakistan.

Till the last day, the man is not given notice of the trial. Till the last day, he is not presented a charge-sheet, as he tells the court on the 12th of August. Till the last day, he cannot choose a lawyer of his own choice from India. Till the last day, he is not allowed to bring witnesses or produce evidence. He pleads, of course, in ignorance, accustomed to the procedure of law in India, where law means everything, to the rule of law. He, of course, innocently asks them to help him to get documents, maps and to get some evidence from India, and to produce his witnesses. Contemptuously all these requests are turned down. On top of it....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): No senior Minister is here; even the Law Minister is absent.

Shri Nath Pai: We know; it is clear. Why raise it? It is trying to whip a dead horse. We know how much importance Government attaches to this. I do not know what will be gained by repeatedly pointing out that no senior Minister attends. Their attitude has been made amply clear. I do not think we achieve anything; we only take away the time the House has for raising the main points.

This is how the trial went on, from beginning to end a ghastly farce. They went, of course, through the ritual and motions of a trial. There was a so-called, chairman of the court; there was a prosecutor; there was even a defence council, and then the conclusion which was already concocted was made known to the people of Pakistan. Here is a very significant feature. Even after four months of grilling and interrogation—we know what interrogation in Pakistan means —we know what the unfortunate pilot of the aircraft which was shot on Pakistan territory told India, and we knew in this House the third-degree methods employed against innocent persons who are kidnapped and taken on Pakistan territory, force-landed on Pakistan territory, and how so-called confessions are extorted from them.

We know that there was one Rafiuddin Ahmed, a co-accused. Even he, in spite of all that must have happened, the persuasion, the temptation, the cajoling, the coaxing, and even the third-degree methods, refused to tender a plea of guilty in the court. It is a very significant factor, a significant feature which casts glaring light on the nature of the trial that was held in Pakistan. We thus proved that the so-called trial was a farce; the deci-

sion was taken, and the plea, the excuse, garb or veil of a trial or farce of a trial, was used. This is what Pakistan has done with regard to this trial.

There is also an aspect of it with which the Government of India are concerned. I am afraid that right from the beginning, the Government of India has made a demonstration of a very confused mind on this whole issue. We never knew what their stand was; we never knew what their attitude was. We never knew their approach. Always, the ground was shifting. Why were they so embarrassed? If the statement was true that he was kidnapped—and I think it is true, because the last thing that Col. Bhattacharya pleads with the chairman of the court or the tribunal is 'Please help me to get the maps; I shall clearly establish that I was on the soil of India, on my own soil, where it is my privilege and duty to be, to guard it, and you are the one who are violating—why were they so embarrassed? And what happened? Far from the real accused, the Pakistanis, being put into the dock for violating Indian territory, for defying the tenets of law, for breaking good neighbourly relations, instead of their being hauled up before a real court for all these offences, we see the strange spectacle of an officer on duty being kidnapped and subjected to a so-called trial. And how did this Government of ours behave? We would like to ask them one or two questions. Of course, I do not want to harp on the simple fact that the Prime Minister made a statement in the House that he was on the retired list. Who put this brief in his hand? The Prime Minister cannot be expected to know all these minor details. We have a very expensive External Affairs Ministry. How do they work? What are the norms of their work? How do they prepare the briefs? How did they come to make this mistake, and advise the Prime Minister in that manner and make our whole position ridiculous in this country and abroad? How did they come to make this mistake on account of which one day we are told that he was on the retired list, and on the next day we are told, he comes and admits that he is an active colonel on duty? Who misguided the Prime Minister?

Then, about the stand, the stand right from the beginning was, of which we see the living evidence from the indifference of today, that we did not recognise, the court, and we did not do this. A lawyer may be saying it, or a lawyer may not be saying it. Why this vacillation? Is it a matter of shame to defend an officer on duty when he is wrongly accused and charged by a neighbour which is defying all the tenets of good neighbourly behaviour? No. And yet we feel a kind of embarrassment, some kind of compunction, some kind of hesitation. I am afraid I have to say this, and I am saying it with a degree of feeling, because whenever an issue comes when we get involved with a neighbour—I do not know the motives always—somehow statements are made, words are used which very often tend to strengthen the position or the side of our opponents and adversaries and enemies, whatever be the temporary gain that the Government may gain in shutting up our mouths.

Shri Goray (Poona): That is the interpretation of Panch Sheel.

Shri Nath Pai: This kind of behaviour, I am quite sure, this kind of vacillation, this kind of indecision, this kind of confusion must have given a wrong impression to the Pakistani authorities and tribunal that they can get away with impunity with whatever they may choose to do with Col. Bhattacharya. If from the first day, when the matter was raised in this House, the Government had warned Pakistan that we shall not put up with this farce of a trial, nor shall we tolerate any kind of ill-treatment, nor shall we allow this man to be kept under incarceration, on framed-up and fictitious charges, I am quite sure, the soldiers in Pakistan would have understood this firm language, but, whether it be China or whether

[Shri Nath Pai]

it be Pakistan, somehow, this firming of the wheel and making our own point of view clear, we cannot do.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know how many more minutes I would be allowed?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 11 minutes. He may continue for another two or three minutes.

Shri Nath Pai: I am surprised. May I say that it was I who had raised this matter in the House, and it was in regard to my plea that the Speaker was pleased to grant this debate.

Mr. Chairman: Only two hours have been allowed for this discussion, and there is a list of six or seven more speakers with me.

Shri Nath Pai: I am the only spokesman of my party.

Mr. Chairman: Only two hours have been allowed for this discussion. So, the hon. Member may take about fifteen minutes.

Shri Nath Pai: I am surprised. I shall not speak further, if you do not allow me. But I am the only spokesman from my party. So, it is a little strange if you do not allow me. I know, Sir, that you are very fair, but, none-the-less, I may humbly tell you that I am the only spokesman from my party; it was we who had raised this matter in the House, and it was in continuation of that that the hon. Speaker was pleased to grant this debate.

Anyway, I shall continue, if you want me to continue. But I am surprised about this time-limit on us on this matter. I know, Sir, that you are following the principles or instructions that are left with you, and so, I do not want to engage you in an argument on this.

Shri Goray: May I point out that the hon. Speaker was kind enough to say that the debate may be extended by half an hour? So, the time-limit of two hours is not very rigid.

Mr. Chairman: In that case, the hon. Member Shri Nath Pai may take another five minutes, if he so chooses.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): I do not propose to speak; so, let him take my time also.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Swatantra-PSP alliance.

Shri Nath Pai: This is a national alliance. This relates to the defence of India. So, my hon. friend also should align with us.

Mr. Chairman: I have got before me a list of other speakers also, and I am anxious to see that all of them are accommodated. That is the reason why I am asking the hon. Member not to take inordinate time. He can go on for another five minutes

Shri Ranga: Even for interruptions, my hon. friend should choose the right occasion.

Shri Nath Pai: My hon. friend should also be aligned with us in defending the honour of our military personnel.

As I was saying, this is a lamentable lapse. Though as I have promised I would not like to go into certain other disturbing features of the bungling, this kind of handling on the part of the Government of India, none-the-less it is necessary to ask why it was that all this kind of shifting stand was adopted by our Government, why this continual note of apology, of hesitation was there, which, I think, has done some harm. If a little colonel in Pakistan can award this sentence, it is because they must have read these replies given in the House, strange, mutually contradictory and weak replies, and must have got the idea 'They also are not bothering; they are shutting up their own Members; we can do with them what we like.'.

This happens very often, and in substantiation of what I am saying, let me point out that the Chinese team while dealing with our official

team has used such statements by the Government spokesmen to rebute the stand taken by our team. It has happened again and again. Therefore, merely in order to shut us, do not say things which ultimately do harm to the national stand which we should take.

The whole episode raises the question of the defence-preparedness of this country. Col. Bhattacharya was on legitimate duty on the border, to check the border. How are our borders being defended? And this is a very vital feature, to which a reply is demanded by us from Government. It seems that to any part of our territory, any part of our border, anybody can come, who has the guts and audacity, and make a *shikar* of India; air violations by the scores can take place; the Pakistanis can come and bring down a stray Indian Canberra, and what do we do? We launch a protest. The Chinese come, and the only glory is that session after session, there is revelation of more occupation and more loss of territory.

Then come the Nagas. The Pakistanis can bring down a plane; the Chinese can take territory; the Nagas also can bring down a plane. And now, as if to crown all this, in glory of our valour and the valour of our Defence Forces, come the Portuguese the most backward, insignificant, little nation on the continent of Europe, which does not even very much count in the comity of nations there; the only time, I read about Lisbon, when I was a student in England, was when one day there was a scuffle between two rival candidates for the Presidency, when the *London Times* condescended to make a mention; that is the place, position, power and prestige of Portugal, and there is this nation which is defying India. What is the defence preparedness of this country? That is the vital issue raised by Col. Bhattacharya's trial. Anybody is nibbling at our defences, probing to find out what are the defences, making sorties of planes, sending soldiers and sending policemen. These people do not come to collect butterflies, as the Chinese once claimed that they were and accidentally they strayed into our territory. They are finding out how soft the defences of India are.

I think this Parliament and this country have, after all, to see that we have a first-rate defence force, as the Prime Minister said yesterday, a modern, mobile, defence force. What is happening to this force? How is this mockery of our sovereignty tolerated? How is this continuous kidnapping going on? How is it that we suffer this insult and humiliation, seeing our own men shot at, planes downed, officials lifted? What is happening to the defences of this country? We want a clear assurance.

After all, we know we are not going to be satisfied by the display of our armoured might now and then on some ceremonial occasions, on the 15th August and on the 26th January. We want to see that the mighty arm of the armed forces is there to defend the honour of this country and it is not raised always only in salute of dignitaries.

Shri Ranga: We are in the Congo.

Shri Nath Pai: Since I have referred to this aspect already, I refrain from alluding to it.

Finally about the release of Col. Bhattacharya. Though we are not perhaps as much concerned as the Members of his family, we fully share their agony, anguish and humilitation and their feeling, and the sense of impotence that may go round the country, in particular the demoralising effect that it will have on our forces which are engaged in the defence of the border. If they see that we failed, what will be their feeling? Will not their sense of honour be bruised, injured? What about the other colonels who are carrying out equally honourable duties across our vast land border? What will be their feelings?—if this Parliament, the Government and the country cannot defend our honour when we are engaged in lawful activities.

[Shri Nath Pai]

I am not suggesting that we should hold any Pakistani as a hostage. That is not in keeping with our traditions, nor are we saying that there will be begging. I am not saying that Pakistan should be asked to release Col. Bhattacharya as a matter of grace, mercy of charity. He should be released to expiate the act of violating the territory of India, an unlawful, unfriendly act indulged in by Pakistan, so that she does it by way of penitence towards this country.

Equally important, if sanctions are needed, there are sanctions—if this is not enough. We will have to consider why we should go on fulfilling all the agreements which we have entered into with Pakistan. There is the Indus Water treaty, under which a payment was made only the other day, a huge, stupendous, Himalayan payment. Are we going to subsidise Pakistanis for doing all this injury, heaping insults on our country? We shall have to warn them. I am not suggesting action immediately, because I remember another episode when the Father of the Nation was alive and he disagreed with such a stand and said that money due must be paid. Certainly, we are bound to honour all our commitments and agreements with Pakistan.

Shri A. M. Tariq: We gave them Rs. 50 crores before they attacked Kashmir.

Shri Nath Pai: If this is the kind of reciprocity that Pakistan will be showing to us, the question arises: Shall we not tell them? Only this morning, a question came up and we chided them. Shall we not make it clear that good neighbourliness and good behaviour are reciprocal things? We act and behave all the time as gentlemen, chivalrous and gallant, and they very often do not hesitate to imitate the tactics—I do not like to use the word—which smack of gangsterism, kidnapping officers, searching officers, ill-treating officers. The Government of India will have to make up its mind on this issue?

First, are we ready to tell Pakistan firmly that we regard it as a matter of prestige and honour, and we regard it as a matter of very vital importance, not as a technical, legalistic thing, because we are not interested in legalistic quibbling in this matter? Shal we have the courage to say that? Shall we have the guts to say that?

Secondly, if they do not respond, shall we not show this kind of readiness to use the necessary sanctions? Finally, shall we also not see that no more 'Col. Bhattacharya' is lifted? We should also see that the vast land border and the sea frontier of this country are adequately, powerfully guarded by people who have the orders that they can defend according to their best judgment when anybody tries to violate the territorial integrity of this counry.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मिस्टर चैयरमन, कांग्रेस वालों को भी बोलने का मौका देना चाहिए ।

[شری ع - م - طارق : مسٹر چیر مین - کانگریس والوں کو بھی بولنے کا موقع دینا چاہیئے -]

श्री अन्सार हरवानी (फतेपुर) : मुझे भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाय ।

[شری انصار حروانی : مجھے بھی بولنے کا موقع دیا جائے -]

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : आज जो भाई पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ चिल्ला रहे हैं कल तक यह उनके दोस्त थे ।

[شری ع - م - طارق : آج جو بھائی پاکستان کے خلاف چلا رہے ہیں کل تک وہ ان کے دوست تھے -]

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): My hon. friends who preceded me have dwelt at length on the factual and legal aspects of the question. So I do not wish to take up the time of this

hon. House in recapitulating them. I would like to draw the attention of the House to another vital aspect of the problem.

The kidnapping, trial and conviction of Col. Bhattacharya exemplifies the pattern of Indo-Pak relations that have existed in the country since we became independent 15 years ago. Since Pakistan came into existence, the pattern that she has been following is one of aggression, bluff and bullying. Our pattern has been to behave like cowards, like weak people. Actually, it seems the men who control the destinies of India at this moment have not realised the character of Pakistan and the men who rule it. In Punjab we have a very pithy proverb depicting their character.

अग्गा शेर दा, पिछ्छा गिदड़ दा ।

It means, the 'front of a tiger and the back of a jackal'. That is, they are bullies and cowards. If you do not call their bluff, they will go on attacking you and harming you. They will make incursions and violate our border, but once we call their bluff, they will run away like jackals. But unfortunately the men who have been ruling this country during the last 15 years, instead of following that policy, have been following a policy of cowardice. Therefore, it has encouraged Pakistan to persist in its bullying and bluffing. Col. Bhattacharya's trial and conviction is only one of the incidents of bullying and bluffing tactics on the part of Pakistan.

If we make a review of Indo-Pakistan relations during the last 15 years, we find that from the very day Pakistan came into existence, she has been following a policy of enmity towards India. Actually, as the Prime Minister himself said recently at Srinagar that Pakistan lives on hostility towards India. It was born out of hostility towards India and it lives on hostility for India. It knows that the moment that hostility ceases, the moment the two countries become friendly, there can be no reason for the existence of Pakistan as a separate State. It is an absurdity, a geographical absurdity, economic absurdity and cultural absurdity, which cannot exist. It can only exist if it continues to be inimical towards India.

Therefore, let us clearly realise that so long as Pakistan exists, it will remain an enemy of India, whatever we may do to appease it and to befriend it. Until and unless that fact is clearly realised by the makers of policy in this country, there can be no honourable relations between these two countries.

From the very beginning, when Pakistan was created, it was assumed that these two sister States which were born out of the same country, geographically one and culturally one, would be able to solve the communal problem as between Hindus and Muslims and they would be able to live peacefully. But what has happened? Hindus have been driven out of West Pakistan. They have solved the communal problem by driving out all the Hindus from West Pakistan. In East Pakistan, there were about one crore and 30 lakh Hindus. About 50 lakhs of them have been forced to migrate and the rest are being treated like cats and dogs; they are not being treated as human beings. Once when I asked our hon. Law Minister—who is not in his seat—as to what would happen to the Hindus in East Pakistan, he said that they had a dark future, they had to become Muslims or be killed. That is the view held by responsible members of the Government. That is the plight of the Hindus living in Pakistan.

As regards Muslims in India, they are our nationals and we treat them well. That is our culture and our

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

tradition. We treat them as our nationals and our brethren and as equal citizens.

But the question arises, what happens when the very basis on which Pakistan was created, namely, that the communal problem would be solved, has been destroyed by Pakistan by the treatment it has given to the Hindus in Pakistan? So many treaties have been made. There is the Nehru-Liaqat Pact, the Nehru-Noon agreement and so on. What has happened to all those agreements? They have been violated unilaterally by Pakistan. They have simply been thrown into the waste-paper basket by Pakistan. Therefore, we have to see how should we deal with Pakistan. But instead of learning any lesson from the way Pakistan is behaving, we have been still persisting in our policy of appeasement, and in the canal water and other treaties that we have made with Pakistan Indian interests have been sacrificed just to please Pakistan.

And now we find President Ayub Khan is again threatening. Azad Kashmir is being declared an independent State, and they are preparing the ground for attacking the Indian border with a guerilla army. The Indian army is strong enough to meet any challenge or threat from Pakistan, but if the present policy of the Government of India continues, what can the army or the people do?

Have you seen any country in the world whose borders are violated so often and with such impunity as the borders of India by Pakistan? Not a day passes when you do not read in the newspapers that some Pakistanis entered our territory either in Jammu and Kashmir or Bengal or Assam. Today we had the news that a bomb burst in Srinagar and that a bus was destroyed.

There are dens of Pakistani fifth-columnists carrying on espionage but nothing is being done about it. On the other hand, we find that an officer who was carrying on his legitimate duties according to the agreement between India and Pakistan was kidnapped and treated like this. It is clearly laid down that the officers of both sides will be going about inspecting the borders. Let me read the ground rules by the military sub-committee of the Indian and Pakistani delegations.

> "On the India-East Pakistan border, the security forces of both the countries are located in close proximity to each other. Owing to a variety of reasons there have been occasional firings in that border . . ."

That may be so. Because the border is not very well defined at many places, sometimes it is difficult to say whether a man is on this side or that side. That is quite possible, because the line drawn between West Bengal and East Pakistan is quite artificial. Therefore, it is quite possible that there may be some kind of mistake, some misinterpretation as to whether a particular point is in Indian or Pakistan territory. But on that basis it is quite wrong to take away an Indian colonel when it is clear from what our Government says that he was on Indian territory. He is kidnapped, and then he is tried, and the trial was a mock one, and he is given a punishment. What is most painful is that our Government instead of demanding his immediate release, gave out the reaction that the punishment had been savage and excessive. When you say that the punishment was savage and excessive, it means that you admit that he was guilty, he was given a proper trial and punished, only that the punishment was too high. That means you give away your case absolutely.

That is the attitude which is really at the root of the whole trouble. So, this matter of Col. Bhattacharya has to be looked at from a wider aspect, and we will have to review the entire Indo-Pakistan relations and our attitude and policy towards Pakistan if we do not want such incidents to recur. In that respect two or three things are very clear.

Large-scale espionage has been going on by Pakistan in this country. In fact, the Pakistan Embassy and consulates in different parts of the country, their staff and agents are known to be engaged in this work. Why can we not arrest them? If they can kidnap a man, a high officer from our own territory and try him, why can we not arrest and try these spies when we know they are doing espionage and when we have proof? Only a policy of reciprocity can solve the problem. It is no use appealing to the good sense or legal sense of Pakistani leadership. They have no good sense. So far as law is concerned, it is dead there. Therefore, in these matters, only a policy of reciprocity can help.

Secondly, we have to take some more measures. Even today we are supplying Pakistan a number of goods. As Shri Nath Pai said, we are making payments to Pakistan in respect of the canal waters treaty, sending them cement and other useful material. That must stop. It is a very serious matter. A senior officer of the army is taken away. Unless he is released, all the supplies to Pakistan must stop immediately.

Thirdly, it is all the more important that we see to it that the border is properly defended. The Indo Pakistan border is not the responsibility of the West Bengal or Assam Government. Pakistan is a belligerent country, is an enemy country. We must see to it that, just as the border with West Pakistan and the Kashmir border have been put under the army, the entire Eastern border is also put under the military. The police force cannot adequately discharge this task with the result that incursions and infiltrations are taking place. If we want proper defence, it must be left in the charge of the army with powers to make reprisals. We must have tooth for tooth and eye for eye. That may be a barbaric principle, but that is the only language that Pakistan understands. Only when we do that, these incursions will stop.

Shri Ansar Harvani: If Shri Nath Pai is to be believed, we will have to reach the conclusion that the defence of our border with China as well as the border with Pakistan has completely collapsed, but this is far from true. We should look at this matter from an absolutely objective angle, and not be swept away by emotions.

I am one of those who, even on the eve of partition, believed that partition might result in bad relations between the two countries. I was one of those who consistently and persistently opposed the partition of this country but unfortunately partition did come about, but still we hoped that the day would come when the relations between the two sister countries, two neighbouring countries inhabited by people of the same race, speaking the same language, professing almost the same religion, would improve. Unfortunately, the so-called Islamic Republic, of Pakistan, which is neither Islamic nor a Republic, has always been ruled by a clique which has tried to create bad relations between the two countries.

The incident of Col. Bhattacharya has not been an isolated one. We have known in the last fourteen years after parting company, a number of incidents taking place which have been shameful for that country. We have often protested, we have often requested, we have often approached, but our hand of friendship has always been rejected by the ruling clique of that country. The policy of the rulers in that country, whoever they have been, has been that of a closed fist towards

[Shri Anwar Harwani]

us. We have offered our love and affection, but it has always been rejected.

In spite of all this, I am not one of those who believes that these things can be settled by emotions, by creating a dissatisfaction in this country that our armed forces are not fully equipped. This cannot be settled by saying that we are not protecting our borders, by accusing the Government of a weak-kneed policy. We should remember that this country today has got the leadership of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who believes in co-existence, who believes in persuading even his worst enemy by arguments to come to terms and to realise the real facts.

Col. Bhattacharya's incident has shocked every man and woman in this country. I welcome this discussion in this House, as this House has got an opportunity to tell the people of Pakistan that every man and woman in this country stands behind Col. Bhattacharya. This gives an opportunity to this House and to Pakistan and the world to realise that every Indian is shocked at the barbaric attitude that has been adopted by Pakistan. This opportunity has come to us to demand that here and now Col. Bhattacharya should be released, and that it will please every man and woman in this country.

But at the same time, I warn my friends on that side of the House against creating a neurosis, a complex, that we are not defending our borders, that we are not doing this or that against China or Pakistan. That is preposterous, wrong and fantastic. We have done all that is possible to save our honour, to save our integrity, to save our land from China and Pakistan. We have done all that is humanly possible to do. Therefore, to accuse our Government that they have not done all that was possible is absurd and fantastic.

Col. Bhattacharya's incident has highlighted one fact, that while India is under the rule of law, Pakistan today is groaning under the iron heels of a military junta. We should remember that Pakistan has no legal rule there; we should not forget that today Pakistan has martial law. We should remember that the people in Pakistan have not an iota of say in the government of their country. We should know that a little clique is in power in that country. Therefore, if we say anything we should say that in a way that impression is created among the people of Pakistan, those people who belong to our own race, that they should rise against their ruling clique and should liberate themselves. Our heart is bleeding for the people of Pakistan; our heart is with those people who are groaning under the iron heels of militarism there. I know there is no dearth of patriotic people in Pakistan. There are many people who have fought shoulder to shoulder with us for the freedom of this sub-continent of India. We cannot forget that Pakistan is not the country only of Gen. Ayub and his clique. Therefore, we should not say anything which may create an impression among the people of Pakistan that we are enemies of the people of Pakistan.

It is said that we are involved in war with Pakistan. We may declare war against Pakistan, against the ruling clique, but we are not against the people of Pakistan. Therefore, I take this opportunity to express our sympathies to and support Col. Bhattacharya. I take this opportunity to salute that valiant soldier of India, that officer of Indian armed forces who has been captured and kidnapped by Pakistan. I take this opportunity to send a message from this House to the people of Pakistan that they should realise that a certain act has been done by their rulers and that they should try to rectify that.

With these words I again congratulate the Government for all that it has done in this connection. I express my full confidence in the leadership of

our great Prime Minister and in the leadership of the government of this country. We are sure that they will do all that is possible to keep the honour and integrity of this country.

13.42 hrs.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, of course, I cannot congratulate the Government just like Shri Ansar Harvani because of the steps they have taken so far at least in connection with the case of Col. Bhattacharya. Almost all aspects have been dealt with and I would only like to say that we have noticed all along that Government is hesitating, especially in the case of Col. Bhattacharya.

From the very beginning we find that they are hesitating to take a definite and firm stand. In the beginning we were told in reply to a question of Shri Nath Pai, that everything necessary would be done and all steps need not be divulged in public. On 6-8-61, we were again told regarding Col. Bhattacharya that questions will not be helpful when a trial is going to take place. By all these utterances we were made to believe that Government is taking some steps or doing something at the diplomatic level or some other level in order to get the release of Col. Bhattacharya. But, ultimately, we found that nothing has been done and Col. Bhattacharya was tried by a Special Military Court and has been sentenced to 8 years' R.I.

Without making it light, it reminds me of one story. A thief was burgling in one's house. The wife of the householder told him that a thief was burgling in the house. He said, 'Let us see how he enters'. After the thief entered the room he said, 'Let us see what he takes'. When the thief left the house after taking the articles, he householder said, 'He won't be able to go before morning because on two sides there were wells and on a third side there was a drain and on the other there was the room of the wife of his younger brother who was untouchable.' Naturally, the thief ran away. I think the same story is applicable here because all along Government has been telling us not to bring in commotion and to give them some time. They were taking some steps. Ultimately, we find after a few months that that gentleman has been tried and put into Pakistan prison for 8 years.

Now, the first point I would like to submit is this. Government has committed the blunder of not participating in the defence. In common law a man can dispute the jurisdiction of any court and participate in the proceedings. It does not imply that he has accepted the jurisdiction of the court. I do not know what sort of legal advice the Government was given so as not to participate in the defence. Though it is said here in this House and outside that Government were helping the wife of Col Bhattacharya for conducting the defence, they were not doing it. what does it mean? On the other hand, if they had participated in the defence, there would have been a commotion and some political colour would have been given to the whole thing. There should have been some international pressure also. But by refraining to participate in the defence, they have committed a blunder. Ultimately, now, they shall have to go on appeal. Not only that. By refraining themselves, the family of Col. Bhattacharya could not get the help of the best legal talents which could have been provided if Government had participated.

There is a bilateral agreement on borders between West Pakistan and Punjab. It has been executed on 26-8-1961. There is no exact demarcation of the borders but there are rules for inadvertent crossing of the borders. I do not know why such rules have not been framed with regard to this eastern border.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has already mentioned that one such agreement was executed during the regime of Umrao Khan as G.O.C. of Eastern Pakistan.

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

The agreement was executed by him on behalf of Pakistan and Gen. Thorat on behalf of India. I do not know whether that agreement is still in force or has been abrogated. If it is there, I want to know whether the Government of India has taken advantage of the clause in the agreement which provided that in cases of such crossings of border inadvertently the representatives of both the territories, the District Magistrates of Pakistan area and the Indian area should consult each other....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I have taken only 5 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not be mindful of the clock; I will take care of it.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Therefore I would like to know what steps are being taken to get the release of Col. Bhattacharya. Of course, there are no words by which we can express our regret for this unfortunate incident.

I also want to know whether a regular strong protest has been lodged, because, as far as I know, in international law if no action is taken in pursuance of simple protests they come under the category of renunciation and is of no avail afterwards, in order to establish one's right.

Lastly, I would like to submit that some steps should be taken at the diplomatic level. Apart from legal quibbless about jurisdiction and other things, the whole dispute has gone from the field of personal liability into the domain of international relationship. Government should take into consideration that aspect and immediately take steps which have been referred to by my hon. friends, Shri Nath Pai and Shri Bal Raj Madhok. All these steps should be taken. I cannot say like Shri Ansar Harvani that the steps which have been taken by the Government are quite strong enough to get redress, or release of Col. Bhattacharya. Therefore, I hope that still there is time for the Government to move in a higher level in order to secure the release of Col. Bhattacharya which is now of primary importance.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think since the day when Col. Bhattacharya was dragged across to Pakistan and shot at and wounded, this country has been much exercised in its mind as to what his future would be. For some time we thought, as was normally evident not only to us in India but should also be so to those who cared to know about it in Pakistan, that he had not crossed the border and that no case of espionage really can be brought against him, and that at least after a short while he would be released.

Many months went by, and then a farcical trial was held and we now know that he has been imprisoned for eight years; it is a rigorous imprisonment for eight years. The Government of India has pointed our very clearly that it is against all international norms and law. The Government have pointed out again and again, from the start, and after this so-called trial was held, that they have a very definite and positive stand on this matter. So, it is not correct to say that the Government of India is indifferent about it. But I do think that some of the things that have happened are most unfortunate and there is perhaps yet time, let us hope, to undo this great wrong that has been done to the colonel, and to have him released.

Before I dwell on this subject further, I would like to ask the Government one or two questaions. The day when Col. Bhattacharya was wounded, the border police were not very far off. I want to know that when he was dragged across the border and wounded, and when the gun-shots were heard and when he was lying there for several hours, the border police did not move and try to bring him back

when he was dragged across the border. That is my first question. It will be said that the border police was far away. It is true that they were at a distance, but there was time enough, after they heard the shots, to go and investigate. Surely, if there were gun-shots on the border, it was their duty to go and investigate this in a proper manner. If that had been done in the proper manner, all these subsequent events need not have arisen. That is the first point.

The second point is about the question which I had put here earlier and to which the Law Minister—I am glad he is here now—made a reply. But I do not think that reply will convince Col. Bhattacharya's wife. I may say that I saw her very recently—about the 15th or 16th November. I would like to place before this country, and not only before our country but to the people of Pakistan, the terrible and unfortunate position of his family which is not due to any fault of this gallant officer who was watchful and alert on our own border but due to the fault of Pakistan who dragged him across and then held a mock trial on the ground of espionage. I want to say that this lady told me—and I think and I would request the Law Minister to verify it—that she herself was not consulted as to who the lawyer should be. She told me that today in India we have equal rights for men and women. Then, surely, the wife of Col. Bhattacharya should be the person who should be consulted. A defence lawyer was appointed and the money for the defence lawyer was paid, but since it was in the name of the family then the wife herself should have been consulted. If the family have agreed, it is because they felt that it is better that a lawyer should be appointed. I am not saying one word against the lawyer who was appointed. He is no doubt better than anyone else, but the point is, when the lawyer was appointed in the name of the family, the wife comes foremost and she should be consulted and satisfied that the lawyer who was appointed was one in whom she could have faith. She told me that Dr. Radha Binod Pal had been to Delhi as a gentleman interested in her case, and in spite of it, his counsel were not taken by the Government. I am only placing before this Parliament and the country the feeling of the colonel's wife, namely, had she been consulted, the lawyer chosen would have shown better justice, and she might have received better justice. It need not necessarily be so, and in fact I will agree with the Law Minister when he says that the lawyer who was appointed is a very brilliant lawyer. But I do think that this courtesy should have been shown to her, when she was suffering in any case in so great a degree.

I would like to say a few words about something that some hon. Members have mentioned. There is something besides war. It is not the only alternative. There are sanctions. It is true that India does not believe in retaliation. We believe in peaceful co-existence and do our best, time and again, to restrain from taking retaliatory measures. An hon. Member spoke about the eastern border and the agreement that was made about it. There is no doubt that, time and again, people have actually crossed over to India, and they have been let off because of that agreement. That of course does not apply in Col. Bhattacharya's case, because he did not cross the border. It is even worse in his case, but even had he crossed the border, would they keep that agreement? He could not have been taken under this trial, considering the fact that there are scores of persons, —and the Government must be aware of that—who had crossed the border into India and had been let off on very light sentence, if any. Occasionally such people had had a day's or week's punishment or something like that, but never have they been put under trial and given severe punishment of 8 year rigorous imprisonment which is quite inhuman.

It is possible for us in this country to have patience up to a certain extent, but there is a limit to patience

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

also. Today, I think it is necessary for the people of Pakistan—I do not speak of its Government which is a dictatorship—to realise that when such things are done in their name they should oppose them. It is they who should come forward and say, "We can no longer tolerate the inhuman treatment of this kind which is carried out in our name." So far as we are concerned, I do feel that it may become necessary for us to take certain retaliatory measures when things go to that extent, namely, when a gallant officer of this country is shot at and dragged across the border and a mock trial is held and he is given so severe punishment.

If the release can be brought about, with dignity, it is all right. We will welcome it. But if that cannot be done, I do hope that the Government will think in terms of retaliation although we may not like it, because there is, as I said, an endurance limit to our patience.

Along with other hon. Members who have expressed concern about this affair, I want to say that so far as Col. Bhattacharya,—and I would include his family also here is concerned, the sympathies not only of this House but of the entire country are with him and his family, and that we shall support any measure that the Government may take, through peaceful methods at conciliation and in agreement with Pakistan or otherwise, by which Col. Bhattacharya is released as soon as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. M. Tariq.

Shri A. C. Guha (Basirhat): I am one of the Member of the motion, and so I think I should get a chance to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is exactly the reason why I delayed calling him! I shall call him next.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जहां तक इस मसले का ताल्लुक है, हमारे सामने यह तस्वीर नहीं है कि कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को सजा देने में कितनी कानूनी गलतियां हुई हैं और उसमें किस कदर वहां के इन्साफ का ताल्लुक है । जहां तक इस मसले का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस ऐवान की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि एक तारीख है हमारे ताल्लुक की पाकिस्तान के साथ, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की तकसीम होने के बाद ।

मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूं जो यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान दरख्वास्त करे पाकिस्तान से कि वह आज बराह रहम व करम कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को छोड़ दे । मैं समझता हूं कि यह हिन्दुस्तान की अजमत और हिन्दुस्तान की शान के खिलाफ होगा ।

मैं जानता हूं कि पाकिस्तान ने जिस तरीके से कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को सजा दी है वह एक तारीखी चीज बन गयी है और आयन्दा आने वाली तारीख में पाकिस्तान का नाम स्याह लफ्जों में लिखा जायेगा । पाकिस्तान ने कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को सजा दे कर शराफत, खलूस, मुहब्बत, दयानतदारी, इन्साफ और हमसायगी का जनाजा निकाला है और इस जनाजे को पाकिस्तान में ही दफन होना चाहिये ।

यह हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख है और यह हकीकत है कि हम कमजोर नहीं है, बल्कि जहांतक हमारी फौज का ताल्लुक है हम पाकिस्तान से हजार गुना ताकतवर हैं क्योंकि हमारे सामने इन्साफ है, दोस्ती है, दानिशमन्दी है और यही बहादुरी की तारीफ है । खाली हथियार किसी कौम को बहादुर नहीं बनाते, चाहे वह हथियार अमरीका के हों या किसी और बड़े मुल्क के। इससे पाकिस्तान अजीम मुल्क नही बन सकता कोई मुल्क अगर अजीम बनना चाहता है तो इसकी बुनियाद

उस मुल्क की रवादारी पर है, उस मुल्क के कानून पर है, उस मुल्क के इन्साफ पर है। जिस मुल्क से शराफत, कानून, रवादारी और हमसायगी चली जाती है वह मुल्क कभी अजीम नहीं हो सकता। हमें अफसोस है कि यह हकीकत है कि जब भी हमने पाकिस्तान की तरफ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया तो उसके जवाब में हमें कभी मुक्का मिला और कभी हमारी सरहदों पर हमले हुए और काश्मीर इसकी मिसाल है।

काश्मीर पर हमला करने से पहले हमने मरहूम महात्मा गांधी के कहने से पाकिस्तान को अजीम रकम दी। यह हकीकत है कि वह पाकिस्तान के हक में नहीं थी लेकिन महज इसलिये कि हमसे हमारा छोटा भाई अलग हो गया है, हमने यह ख्वाहिश की कि वह भी दुनिया के नक्शे में खड़ा हो जाये। उसका जवाब पाकिस्तान ने हमले से दिया। उसके बाद जब कि पाकिस्तान के रहनुमाओं के हाथ काश्मीर के लोगों के खून से रंगे थे हमने उनका इस्तकबाल किया, उन को गले से लगाया। लेकिन जब भी वह यहां से वापस गये उन्होंने मुक्के दिखाये। यह एक तारीख है और इस तारीख की सूरत में हमें पाकिस्तान की जांच करनी होगी।

पाकिस्तान से हम इन्साफ की तवक्का रख ही नहीं सकते क्योंकि पाकिस्तान से इन्साफ कानून, जम्हूरियत इस सब को खारिज बदर किया गया है, मुल्क से निकाल दिया गया है। पाकिस्तान की हुकूमत जब खुद पास्किताान के लोगों के साथ इन्साफ नहीं कर सकती तो हम उनसे इन्साफ की तवक्को कैसे रख सकते हैं।

जहां तक कर्नल भट्टाचार्य के मुकदमे का ताल्लुक है मैं उसकी हकीकत एक शेर में बयान कर सकता हूं :

वही कातिल, वही शाहिद, वही मुंसिफ ठहरे
अकारबा मेरे करें कत्ल का दावा किस पर।

न कोई पकील है, न कोई जज। वही कातिल, वही उन पर गोली चलाते हैं, वही उनको हिन्दुस्तान की सरहद से उठा कर ले जाते हैं और वही उनको सजा दे देते हैं। हमको उनसे इन्साफ की तवक्को नहीं रखनी चाहिये।

जिस मुल्क ने खुद अपने प्रेसीडेंट—चाहे वह अच्छा हो या बुरा — के सीने पर पिस्तौल रख कर उससे इस्तैफा ले लिया, उसकी बीवी के मुंह पर तमाचा मार कर उनसे इस्तैफा ले लिया, उस मुल्क से हमें इन्साफ की तवक्को नहीं रखनी चाहिये। हमें अफसोस है कि पाकिस्तान हमारा हमसाया है। आज जब हम पाकिस्तान को देखते हैं तो हमको रावी का वह किनारा याद आता है जिस पर हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी आजादी, अपनी अजमत और अपने मुस्तकबिल का झंडा गाड़ दिया था। आज उस पाकिस्तान को हुकूमत गैर सियासतदानों, गैर जम्हूरी और गैर मुहिब्ब वतन आदमियों के हाथों में है, और पाकिस्तान के असली शहरी जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिये अपना खून दिया, अपनी जाने दीं, आज वही लोग जैसे बादशाह खां, मियां इफ्तिकारुद्दीन, दाऊद गजनवी पाकिस्तान की जेलों में सड़ रहे हैं। यह पाकिस्तान की तारीख है।

हमें पाकिस्तान पर हमला करने की ख्वाहिश नहीं है। हम पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात पैदा करना चाहते हैं। मैं पाकिस्तान के रहनुमाओं से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह अपने मुस्तकबिल को तारीक न करें। वह हिन्दुस्तान के साथ दोस्ती करने से अपने मुल्क का भला कर सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का बुरा नहीं हो सकता अगर पाकिस्तान ऐसा नहीं करता।

मैं अपने उन दोस्तों को जिन्होंने इस तरफ इशारा किया है कि हमें अपनी सरहदों को मजबूत करना चाहिये यह यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक हमारी फौजी ताकत

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

का सवाल है या जहां तक हमारी सरहदों का सवाल है वह बहुत मजबूत है और हिन्दुस्तान अपनी सरहदों की हिफाजत करना चाहता है। यह हमारा तारीख है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान अपने दुश्मनों को भी गले लगाना जानता है। तो इस मसले पर गौर करते वक्त हमको इन सब चीजों को सामने रखना चाहिये।

श्री बजराज सिंह : आप डिफेंस मिनिस्टर कब से होने वाले हैं ?

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जब आप मिट जायेंगे ।

दूसरी बात मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमको यह देखना चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान यह सब कुछ करता क्यों है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के मुल्क से ब्लैक मेलिंग हो रहा है हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ हथियार हासिल करने के लिये। जब भी पाकिस्तान का कोई बड़ा लीडर या कमान्डर इन चीफ बाहर के मुल्कों में जाता है तो वहां हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ सिलसिला पैदा करके आता है। आज भी पाकिस्तान के कमांडर इन चीफ जनरल मूसा अमरीका की गलियों में हथियारों के लिये घूम रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मेम्बर साहब की तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वह आज जिस मसले पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है उसी पर बोलें।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक: मैं उसी डिस्कशन की तस्वीर के सिलसिले में यह कह रहा हूं क्योंकि जब तक यह न कहूं तब तक हकीकत . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस वक्त जरनल सवाल में न जायें यह मेरा आप को मशविरा है ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : बहुत अच्छा । तो हकीकत यह है कि यह सब कुछ पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ नफरत पैदा करने के लिये करता है। वरना पाकिस्तान खुद जानता है, पाकिस्तान के लोग जानते हैं, जिन्होंने कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को सजा दी है वह भी जानते हैं कि कर्नल भट्टाचार्य बे गुनाह हैं, उनका कोई जुर्म नहीं है। तो इस सूरत में मेरी हिन्दुस्तान की हुकमत से दरखास्त है कि वह अपने हद से ज्यादा शराफत के मेयार से गिरकर पाकिस्तान के सामने झुकें न। पाकिस्तान की एक मिसाल है और उसके बारे में राजा भरतरी कहते हैं :

फूल की पत्ती से कट सकता है हीरे का जिगर,

मर्द नादां पर कलामे नर्म नाजुक बे असर ।

अगर फूल की पत्ती से हीरे का जिगर नहीं कट सकता तो नर्म और नाजुक बातों का किसी बेवकूफ आदमी पर असर नहीं हो सकता। हम पाकिस्तान से जंग भी नहीं चाहते, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि हम ऐसी पालिसी अख्तियार करें कि पाकिस्तान को यकीन हो जाये कि हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत और हिन्दुस्तान के लोग शराफत का जनाजा नहीं निकालेंगे और किसी गैर इन्साफ हरकत के सामने नहीं झुकेंगे। और यकीन है कि पाकिस्तान इस जबान को समझेगा।

(ع - م طارق : جناب ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب - جہاں تک اس مسئلہ کا تعلق ہے - ہمارے سامنے یہ تصویر نہیں ہے کہ کرنل بھٹاچاریہ کو سزا دینے میں کتنی قانونی غلطیاں ہوئیں ہیں اور اس میں کس قدر وہاں کے انصاف کا تعلق ہے - جہاں تک اس مسئلہ کا تعلق ہے - میں اس ایوان کو

ہتھیار امریکہ کے ہوں یا اور کسی بڑے ملک کے - اس سے پاکستان عظیم ملک نہیں بن سکتا - کوئی ملک اگر عظیم بننا چاہتا ہے تو اسکی بنیاد اس ملک کی رواداری پر ہے - اس ملک کے قانون پر ہے - اس ملک کے انصاف پر ہے- جس ملک سے شرافت - قانون - رواداری اور ہمسائیگی چلی جاتی ہے وہ ملک کبھی عظیم نہیں ہو سکتا - ہمیں افسوس ہے کہ یہ حقیقت ہے کہ جب بھی ہم نے پاکستان کی طرف دوستی کا ہاتھ بڑھایا تو اس کے جواب میں ہمیں کبھی مکہ ملا تو کبھی ہماری سرحدوں پر حملے ہوئے - اور کشمیر اس کی مثال ہے -

کشمیر پر حملہ کرنے سے پہلے ہم نے مرحوم مہاتما گاندھی کے کہنے سے پاکستان کو عظیم رقم دی - یہ حقیقت ہے کہ وہ پاکستان کے حق میں نہیں تھی - لیکن محض اس لئے کہ ہم سے ہمارا چھوٹا بھائی الگ ہو گیا ہے - ہم نے یہ خواہش کی کہ وہ بھی دنیا کے نقشہ میں کھڑا ہو جائے - اس کا جواب پاکستان نے حملہ سے دیا - اس کے بعد جب کہ پاکستان کے رہنماؤں کے ہاتھ کشمیر کے لوگوں کے خون سے رنگے تھے - ہم نے ان کا استقبال کیا - ان کو گلے سے لگایا - لیکن جب بھی وہ یہاں سے واپس گئے انہوں نے مکے

یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک تاریخ ہے ہمارے تعلقات کی پاکستان کے ساتھ - ہندوستان اور پاکستان کی تقسیم ہونے کے بعد -

میں ان لوگوں میں سے نہیں ہوں جو یہ چاہتے ہیں ہندوستان درخواست کرے پاکستان سے کہ وہ براہ رحم و کرم کرنل بھٹاچاریہ کو چھوڑ دے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ہندوستان کی عظمت اور ہندوستان کی شان کے خلاف ہوگا -

میں جانتا ہوں کہ پاکستان نے جس طریقہ سے کرنل بھٹاچاریہ کو سزا دی ہے وہ ایک تاریخی چیز بن گئی ہے - اور آئندہ آنے والی تاریخ میں پاکستان کا نام سیاہ لفظوں میں لکھا جائے گا - پاکستان نے کرنل بھٹاچاریہ کو سزا دے کر شرافت - خلوص - محبت - دیانتداری - انصاف اور ہم سائگی کا جنازہ نکالا ہے اور اس جنازہ کو پاکستان میں ہی دفن ہونا چاہیئے -

یہ ہندوستان کی تاریخ ہے - اور یہ حقیقت ہے کہ ہم کمزور نہیں ہیں - بلکہ جہاں تک ہماری فوج کا تعلق ہے ہم پاکستان سے ہزار گنا طاقتور ہیں - کیونکہ ہمارے سامنے انصاف ہے - دستہ ہے - دانشمندی ہے - اور یہی بہادری کی تعریف ہے - خالی ہتھیار کسی قوم کو بہادر نہیں بناتے - چاہے وہ

ہمیں انصاف کی توقع نہیں رکھنی چاہیئے - ہمیں افسوس ہے کہ پاکستان ہمارا ہمسایہ ہے - آج جب ہم پاکستان کو دیکھتے ہیں تو ہم کو راوی کا وہ کنارہ یاد آتا ہے جس پر ہندوستان نے اپنی آزادی - اپنی عظمت اور اپنے مستقبل کا جھنڈا گاڑ دیا تھا - آج اس پاکستان کی حکومت غیر سیاستدانوں - غیر جمہوری اور غیر منتخب وطن آدمیوں کے ہاتھوں میں ہے - اور پاکستان کے اصلی شہری جنھوں نے پاکستان اور ہندوستان کی آزادی کے لئے اپنا خون دیا - اپنی جانیں دیں - آج وہی لوگ جیسے بادشاہ خان - میاں افتخار الدین - داؤد غزنوی - پاکستان کی جیلوں میں سڑ رہے ہیں - یہ ہے پاکستان کی تاریخ ہے -

ہمیں پاکستان پر حملہ کرنے کی خواہش نہیں ہے - ہم پاکستان کے ساتھ دوستانہ تعلقات پیدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں - میں پاکستان کے رہنماؤں سے درخواست کرونگا کہ وہ اپنے مستقبل کو تباہ نہ کریں - وہ ہندوستان کے ساتھ دوستی کرنے سے اپنے ملک کا بھلا کر سکتے ہیں - ہندوستان کا برا نہیں ہو سکتا اگر پاکستان ایسا نہیں کرتا -

میں اپنے ان دوستوں کو جنھوں نے اس طرف اشارہ کیا ہے کہ ہمیں اپنی سرحدوں کو مضبوط کرنا چاہیئے یہ یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں

[شری ع- م - طارق]

دکھائے - یہ ایک تاریخ ہے اور اس تاریخ کی صورت میں ہمیں پاکستان کی جانچ کرنی چاہیئے -

پاکستان سے ہم انصاف کی توقع رکھ ہی نہیں سکتے - کیونکہ پاکستان سے انصاف - قانون - جمہوریت - ان سب کو خارج بدر کیا گیا ہے - ملک سے نکال دیا گیا ہے - پاکستان کی حکومت جب خود پاکستان کے لوگوں کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کر سکتی تو ہم اس سے انصاف کی توقع کیسے رکھ سکتے ہیں -

جہاں تک کرنل بھٹاچاریہ کے مقدمے کا تعلق ہے میں اس کی حقیقت ایک شعر میں بیان کر سکتا ہوں -

وہی قاتل- وہی شاہد- وہی منصف ٹھہرے
اقربا میرے کریں قتل کا دعویٰ کس پر-

نہ کوئی وکیل ہے نہ کوئی جج - وہی قاتل - وہی ان پر گولی چلاتے ہیں - وہی ان کو ہندوستان کی سرحد سے اٹھا کر لے جاتے ہیں اور وہی ان کو سزا دے دیتے ہیں - ہم کو ان سے انصاف کی توقع نہیں رکھنی چاہیئے -

جس ملک نے خود اپنے پریسیڈنٹ چاہے وہ اچھا ہو یا برا - کے سینہ پر پستول رکھ کر اس سے استعفا لے لیا - اس کی بیوی کے منہ پر تماچہ مار کر ان سے استعفا لے لیا - اس ملک سے

چاهتا هوں که وہ آج جس مسئله پر
ڈسکشن هو رها هے اس پر بولیں -

شری ع - م - طارق : میں اس ڈسکشن کی تصویر کے سلسله میں یه کهه رها هوں کیونکه جب تک یه نه کهوں تب تک حقیقت .....

اپادھیکش مهودے - آپ اس وقت جلرل سوال میں نه جائیں یهه میرا آپ کو مشوره هے -

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شری ع - م - طارق - بهت اچها -

تو حقیقت یهه هے که یه سب کچهه پاکستان هندوستان کے خلاف نفرت پیدا کرنے کے لئے کرتا هے - ورنه پاکستان خود جانتا هے - پاکستان کے لوگ جانتے هیں - جنهوں نے کرنل بهٹاچاریه کو سزا دی هے وہ بهی جانتے هیں که کرنل بهٹاچاریه بے گناه هیں - ان کا کوئی جرم نهیں هے - تو اس صورت میں میری هندوستان کی حکومت سے درخواست هے که وہ اپنے حد سے زیاده شرافت کے معیار سے گر کر پاکستان کے سامنے جهکے نه - پاکستان کی ایک مثال هے اور اس کے بارے میں راجه بهرتری کهتے هیں -

پهول کی پتی سے کٹسکتا هے هیرے کا جگر
مرد ناداں پر کلامے نرم نازک بے اثر -

اگر پهول کی پتی سے هیرے کا جگر نهیں کٹ سکتا تو نرم اور نازک باتوں کا کسی بے وقوف آدمی پر اثر نهیں هو تک هماری فوجی طاقت کا سوال هے یا جهاں تک هماری سرحدوں کا سوال هے وہ بهت مضبوط هیں - اور هندوستان اپنی سرحدوں کی حفاظت کرنا جانتا هے - یه هماری تاریخ هے - لیکن هندوستان اپنے دشمنوں کو بهی گلے لگانا جانتا هے - تو اس مسئله پر غور کرتے وقت هم کو ان سب چیزوں کو سامنے رکهنا هے -

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شری برج راج سنگهه : آپ ڈیفینس منسٹر کب سے هونے والے هیں -

شری ع - م - طارق : جب آپ مت جائینگے -

دوسری بات میں آپ سے یه کهنا چاهتا هوں که هم کو یه بهی دیکهنا چاهیئے که پاکستان یه سب کرتا کیوں هے - آج هندوستان کے باهر کے ملکوں سے بلیک میلنگ هو رها هے هندوستان کے خلاف هتهیار حاصل کرنے کے لئے - جب بهی پاکستان کا کوئی بڑا لیڈر یا کمانڈر ان چیف باهر کے ملکوں میں جاتا هے تو وهاں هندوستان کے خلاف سلسله پیدا کر کے آتا هے - آج بهی پاکستان کے کمانڈر انچیف جلرل موسی امریکه کی گلیوں میں هتهیاروں کے لئے گهوم رهے هیں -

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اپادھیکش مهودے : میں میمبر صاحب کی توجه اس طرف دلانا

[شری ع - م - طارق]

سکتا - ہم پاکستان سے جنگ بھی نہیں چاہتے - لیکن ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم ایسی پالیسی اختیار کریں کہ پاکستان کو یقین ہو جائے کہ ہندوستان کی حکومت اور ہندوستان کے لوگ شرافت کا جنازہ نہیں نکالیں گے اور کسی غیر انصاف حرکت کے سامنے نہیں جھکینگے - اور یقین ہے کہ پاکستان اس زبان کو سمجھے گا -]

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the episode of Col. Bhattacharya is really a sorry episode and everybody in this House must have a feeling of sympathy and also of appreciation for that army officer and sympathy also for the family. Previous speakers, particularly from the Opposition side, have made eloquent speeches, used strong words, but I could not find a single sentence in which they have put forward any constructive suggestion as to what the Government should do. They have all eliminated war as a measure which the Government can take in retaliation or in defence of Col. Bhattacharya. I think Shri Nath Pai suggested "sanction". "Sanction" is a very loose term. I do not know what form of sanction he would approve for the government. I think he will remember that some sort of sanction was applied on Goa, a sort of trade embargo, but it was lifted after a few months because it was felt by the Government that that sanction was hurting not so much the Government of Goa but the people of Goa for whom we have the greatest sympathy and consideration. So it is not so easy to apply sanction by which we can bend the Pakistan Government and make her act according to our wishes or according to the conventions of civilised nations. I am sorry Shri Nath Pai or Shri Indrajit Gupta did not make any specific suggestion as to what the Government should do though they have announced the Government in very strong words.

Sir, I admit that at the initial stage after the arrest of Col. Bhattacharya the Government was perhaps not in a very definite mood and appeared somewhat in a perplexed position even before this House. There was some vacillation and often unhappy statements on different occassions from different Ministers.

I agree that it was not possible for the Government to disclose all the measures that they can take or contemplate to take. Even now, I am sure, the Government will not disclose and should not disclose the measures that they can or intend to take in this matter. I am sure the Government will do all that is possible for the early release of Colonel Bhattacharya.

Shri Nath Pai has suggested that we should make a strong request or protest for the release of Col. Bhattacharya not as a matter of mercy but as a matter of prestige for India. I cannot understand how we can plead with a Government which is considered inimical to us and say, "It is a matter of prestige for India that Colonel Bhattacharya should be released; so, you please release him." All this is futile language. In fact, not only the hon. Members of this House but perhaps the Government also would feel somewhat helpless in a situation like this. We always act under certain conventions. The conventions of civilised nations, it is expected, will be observed by other nations, by our neighbours also. If those conventions are not observed by them we may find ourselves somewhat helpless. It is a misfortune for us that immediately after independence we have got some bad neighbours, namely, China, Pakistan and Goa. When I use the word Goa, I mean the Government of Goa.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Why does he not mention Pakistan?

Shri A. C. Guha: Surely, Government of Pakistan also. But Goa is an integral part of India which has been occupied by Portugal. But we cannot say that Pakistan is an integral part of India. That is why I made that distinction.

There was a time when small incidents led to very important steps in the international field as also to war or near-war situation. In the first decade of this century some incidents in Africa, either at Fashoda or at Agadir could lead to near-war situation and armed conflicts between different nations. The murder at Serajevo led to a devastating war covering the entire world. But I think it is not possible now for any single nation, not to speak of India, which, it must be admitted is not so strong in military matters as yet, to declare war on any single incident. I think bigger nations must have greater provocations than this provocation to India of border disputes and border troubles. So, we must accept the reality and realise that it is a very difficult situation for which the Government should be given some latitude to act according to its best judgment and convictions. If we do not have this confidence in this Government, it is not possible to pursue the matter in a diplomatic way. In diplomacy we must depend upon the Government of the moment to take its own course and its own line of action to get the thing done.

Coming to this particular incident, this incident occurred within my constituency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: I will take about three or four minutes more. I went to that area; not exactly to that spot but to that village.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Does it make any difference?

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not know why this officer was allowed to go without any support of the armed forces behind him. The people of the village also asked me that question. If he has gone on his own initiative, I think in spite of his boldness and daring it was not a wise step that he should have been allowed to take. But I think the Government should also have given directions that in such cases the officers should take some protective measures so that in case of an emergency some armed forces may go to their help. At least the police might have been informed and might have been kept in readiness nearabout when he was ambushed from the jungles on the border of Pakistan. The border there is so undemarcated that it is very difficult to say where a particular person may be standing at a particular moment. I have seen houses one portion of which belongs to Pakistan and another portion belongs to the Indian Union. There are a number of households like that in that border area. Small alluvial islands belonging to Pakistan would, I know, lie on this side of the river and that small territory would belong to Pakistan because of the shifting of the river, though it is surrounded on all sides by Indian territory. The Government should take up all these matters and try to settle these things. That would be to the convenience of both India and Pakistan.

About the trial which was a mock Trial, I would like to say only one thing. Why was he not given any legal assistance within the first three or four days from this side either by the Government or on his behalf as arranged later on? When legal assistance was given, why a *de navo* trail was not insisted upon for the two or three days during which he was not defended by a lawyer of his own choice?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now he should be brief and try to conclude. I have to call the hon. Minister.

Shri A. C. Guha: I will be brief now. About the sentence everybody

[Shri A. C. Guha.]

has said that it is almost savage. Whether it is for the remission of the sentence or for the reduction in the sentence, I think the Government should take diplomatic measures either on its own basis or through some other friendly nation. I do not believe in invoking the aid of the UNO, but I still believe that Government may take the aid of other friendly nations for getting him an early release.

As I have stated, we all have great sympathy for the family and our appreciation for the gallant soldier who tried to do his duty to the country and to the Government.

Shri Braj Raj Singh rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He remained absent. How should I help him? I would not have called one of the Congress Members and would have called him certainly, but then he was not present in the House. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has marked him absent.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I may not be called, but may I explain? Panditji had told me that he did not mark me absent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyway, he might speak now for five minutes if he wants.

Shri Rraj Raj Singh: I can finish within three minutes.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Would you kindly permit me five minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be difficult. My esteemed friend would excuse me this time.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है और मुझे कुछ विशेष नहीं कहना है। मैं अपने को और अपनी पार्टी को उन सब विचारों से जो कि इस सदन में व्यक्त किये गये हैं सम्मिलित करता हूं।

यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात हैं मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध हैं और यह सब होते हुए भी दूसरा देश जिसके कि साथ हमारे मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध हैं जब हमारे एक अफसर को भगा ले जाता है उस के बाद हमारी सरकार यह महसूस करे कि लड़ाई के अलावा और कोई रास्ता उनके पास नहीं है जिस से कि कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को छुड़ाया जा सके। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक नितांत असहाय अवस्था है जिसमें कि हमारी सरकार अपने को डाल लेती है। ऐसी बात होनी नहीं चाहिये थी। सरकार को निश्चित रूप से कुछ न कुछ ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिये था जिससे कि हम उन अफसरों को जिनके कि ऊपर हमने देश के प्रति कर्तव्य पालन की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी हुई है, उनको इस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार का शिकार होने से बचा सकें। यह कर्नल भट्टाचार्य का व्यक्तिगत मामला नहीं है और भारत सरकार को इस बारे में पूरी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये। सरकार की इस बारे में शुरू से जो ढिलमिल नीति रही है वह खेदजनक है। पहले सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया कि वह एक रिटायर्ड अफसर हैं लेकिन बाद में जाकर माना कि वह सर्विस में हैं और सरकार ने उसके बाद यह कहा कि हम उनको सहायता देने के लिये तैयार हैं और पहले यह कहना कि चूंकि वह रिटायर्ड हैं इस लिये सरकारी सहायता का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता यह सारी चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनसे साबित होता है कि सरकार की तरफ से इस बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति शुरू से नहीं रही है। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आखिर इस स्टेज पर क्या किया जा सकता है ? मैं समझता हूं कि एक नहीं अनेक कदम सरकार की तरफ से उठाये जा सकते हैं जिससे कि हम कर्नल भट्टाचार्य की रिहाई करवा सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने

कहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने लड़ाई के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि और भी रास्ते हो सकते हैं और कई रास्ते यहां पर सुझाये गये हैं। पाकिस्तान से हमारी भूमि पर अनेक लोग आते रहते हैं। क्या हम उनमें से कुछ को पकड़ कर बन्द नहीं कर सकते और अपने कानन के मुताबिक उन पर मुकदमा नहीं चला सकते ? पाकिस्तान को महसूस होना चाहिये कि वह इस प्रकार से इस देश के नागरिकों के सम्बन्ध में अनुचित कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी जनता और पाकिस्तान की जनता में कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं हैं। वे एक ही लोग हैं और उनका एक ही खून है। हम दोनों के सम्बन्ध मैत्री-पूर्ण रहने चाहिये। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से पाकिस्तान के शासक इस भाषा को समझने से इन्कार करते हैं, जिस में हम बात करते हैं। वे उस नीति को समझने से इन्कार करते हैं, जिस पर हम चलते हैं। इस लिये अगर हम वहां के शासकों के लिये उसी भाषा का इस्तेमाल करें, तो कोई एतराज की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार की तरफ से कर्नल भट्टाचार्य की सजा को कम करवाने या घटाने की बात की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। उस के सामने एक ही बात रहनी चाहिये और वह यह कि कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को रिलीज कराना है, उनको छुड़वाना है। इस बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार को एक अल्टीमेटम दिया जाना चाहिये और टाइम नियत किया जाना चाहिये कि अगर इतने दिन के अन्दर कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को नहीं छोड़ा जाता है, तो उसके बाद हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार कोई सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाने के लिये आजाद होगी, स्वतंत्र होगी।

यह सदन में कहने वाली बात नहीं है, लेकिन इस विषय में लड़ाई के अलावा और भी तरीके हो सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अब सरकार का दृष्टिकोण मजबूत होगा, जिस से कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को और उन लाखों लोगों को, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा में लगे हुए हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य-पालन में लगे हुए हैं, यह विश्वास हो कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और इस देश में रहने वाले चवालीस करोड़ नागरिक उन के पीछे हैं।

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, naturally, the Government is very glad that this House has taken such a lively interest in the affairs of a gallant officer, who, according to all reliable evidence,—and I am here saying according to all reliable evidence, deliberately because, I am not merely asserting the case of the Indian Government or of our people, but a case which, necessarily, follows from the evidence that has come up in this case, and that is,—that this officer, while engaged in the course of his duty, was ambushed, injured and forcibly carried away across the border. I have taken great care myself to read the written arguments addressed by the Prosecutor in the case before the Military tribunal as also the arguments which have been advanced by the defence counsel, in writing. I may here inform hon. Members that according to apparently the procedure adopted by Military tribunals in Pakistan, the counsel are not allowed to address the tribunals. They are asked to state whatever they have to say in writing and file it in court.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Still they are called counsel?

Shri A. K. Sen: That appellation cannot be taken by the Military tribunals. They have a procedure which is quite different from ours and from the procedure recognised as proper in the rest of the civilised world, and that is, that the advocates or counsel engaged either for the prosecution or for the defence are not allowed to address the tribunal but are asked to state whatever they have to say in writing and

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fle it in court. Further, the evidence adduced before the court was not supplied to the defence counsel. Though an application was made by him in the course of the hearing, a rule was shown from the Martial law regulations which said that after the sentence is confirmed, the accused would have the right to have the proceedings of the evidence for the purpose of fiilng an appeal.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: To whom?

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall come to that later on. That is a separate point.

But, from that rule, curiously enough, a decision was given by the Military tribunal that before the sentence was pronounced, the accused was not entitled to copies of the depositions....

An Hon. Member: Strange.

Shri A. K. Sen . . . a proposition of law, which, I have no doubt, will shock the legal conscience of the rest of the world. But, nevertheless, under that handicap, the defence counsel had to work.

I must pay a great compliment to the Advocate of Col. Bhattacharya who went from India to defend him, that he took great trouble to go through the records himself, not getting copies, to make such notes as he could make in his own hand for the purpose of conducting the defence. I might also say that, having seen his arguments and the great care and labour he took, I shall be failing in my duty if I did not pay my compliments to this able advocate who did his best and succeeded even in convincing the Military tribunal of this sort that the charge against Col. Bhattacharya under the Official Secrets Act of having collected some information prior to his apprehension was not proved. I shall, therefore, deem it very unfortunate that one hon. Member, Shrimati Renuka Ray, thought it fit to give expression to a feeling which request, of course, was communicate either by his wife or any one else t engage Dr. Pal. Nor am I quite sur if Dr. Pal would have undertaker being purely a civil, internationa lawyer, this case which was a pur criminal case, as was made out befor the Military tribunal.

Secondly, Col. Bhattacharya's ow brother, who is a military officer, ha seen the advocate, not only himself, bu he saw me several times. They wer perfectly satisfied with the Advocat who was made available for defencin the accused. I claim some knowledg of the criminal bar in Calcutta and took the greatest care to send the be man available.

An Hon. Member: What is his name

Shri A K. Sen: Shri Ghatak. He an outstanding criminal lawyer. An we had to send a lawyer who unde stood Bengali because all the evidenc that was going to be adduced befor the tribunal was in Bengali, witnesse being all from that border area Bengal, for the prosecution. We too the utmost of care to select the counse for this purpose. In fact, we als briefed another counsel, a very senic counsel from Calcutta, Shri N. R. Da Gupta to advise Shri Ghatak from tim to time, if necessary, as to how th defence has to be conducted. It wa also stipulated that if Shri Ghata however, thought that Shri Das Gupta physical presence was necessary Dacca, that would also be made avai able, and the Deputy High Commi sioner secured permission from th Pakistan Government for the appea ance of both Shri Das Gupta and Sh Ghatak.

I shall also here touch upon a poi which was raised by Shri Aurobinc Ghosal about the Government n appearing. I do not know if the Gov ernment can appear as such, even if wanted to, in a criminal case in whic a particular officer figures as th

available all the legal assistance that may be at its disposal. Further, in this case, we had accepted the highest legal advice of the country, namely, that of the attorney-General, in maintaining the position that having regard to the fact that this officer was kidnapped illegally and by force, and that the Tribunal, therefore, had no jurisdiction or competence to try him, it would not be in consonance with our legal stand if we appeared as a Government in any manner. But that is merely an academic question if the Government does its best to see that the best legal talent was made available for the defence of this officer and all the necessary funds are made available to Col. Bhattacharya's family for the purpose of paying the fees of the lawyers engaged. That was also done and the lawyers were engaged on the authority of Col. Bhattacharya's family. I think his own brother had signed the necessary warrant of attorney, authorising Mr. Ghatak and Mr. Das Gupta to appear for Col. Bhatacharrya. And nautrally Mr. Ghatak also had talks with Col. Bhattacharrya himself and took instructions from him.

I must say here that from the very beginning, the whole matter was proceeded with by the Pakistan Government in a manner which does not fit in with our concept of justice. I know that when I gave expression to this fact a lot was made in the course of trial by the Public Prosecutor himself before the court when he referred to my speech here during the Extradition Bill and said that I had characterised this trial as a barbarous trial. Well, I stick to all that I said on that occasion even today and I say so because the way in which the entire proceedings were conducted from start to finish—if I may say so with the utmost of restraint of language which it is difficult to maintain in such matters—and the proceedings and procedure followed, did not fit in with our concept of fundamental principles of justice as recognised in all civilised countries. I will give my reasons for it since the Pakistan authorities, or the Public Prosecutor, thought that I had said something unfair touching on this trial.

The officer was arrested on the afternoon of the fourth of April. About the circumstances of his arrest, I shall mention a little later and I shall mention it with reference to the evidence produced by the prosecution itself. He was arrested on the 4th of April. It is said that that very afternoon a telephonic report was made by the officer who effected the capture, an officer by the name of Capt. Mumtaz Hussain of the Border Army, to his Brigadier. That telephonic conversation according to recognised concepts of justice should have been recorded. It was neither produced nor was any evidence given by the Brigadier as to what report was made. But curiously enough from the 4th of April to 26th of April no investigation takes place, no first information report is made to any police authorities having jurisdiction. The first information report that is available is dated the 12th of May a month and seven days after the incident. The Prosecutor himself before the Tribunal was forced to admit that it was most unusual. Well, it could not have been otherwise. And it appears further that the first information report was made after investigation was started on the 26th April. Nobody has ever heard of such a thing that investigation precedes the filing of the first information report.

In contrast I may say that so far as this incident is concerned, the other officer who was with Col. Bhattacharya, Mr. Ghosh, made his first information report before the Bagda Police Station on the same day. That is the law of this country, as it is the law everywhere else, according to civilised concepts of justice. A crime takes place and no investigation is started before a month and then the first information report is filed after the investigation has started. On

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those grounds alone no court of this country would have convicted an accused. On that alone, I make bold to say that if a Pakistani was caught charged with many things, that is the same charges, hauled up before our court and the court found that the investigation did not start until a month later and the first information report was filed only after the investigation was started, on that ground alone, the court would have acquitted the accused. I am glad that our courts do so and would do so because after all that is all that is to be expected in a free country where the rule of law prevails, and nobody, whether he is enemy or an alien or a citizen can be convicted in a court of law excepting on proper evidence and upon proper proof. That explains the point Mr. Gupta raised: why is it that these people get lighter punishments in this country. Well in this country the Government does not punish; it is for the courts to punish and if the courts award certain penalty Government cannot say: award higher penalty.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It may change the law.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a diffrent matter—whether we should do it or not. It is for the Parliament to decide. But up till now whatever be the law the penalty imposed by the law and the penalties judged by an Indian court the Government has nothing to do in the matter of convicting or punishing people. And I think this House will be the last to warrant any change in that system of justice. This House like our courts is a pillar of a great democracy in which justice is guaranteed to the enemies to the aliens and to the citizens alike; and Government does not punish a Government only prosecutes. This being the very essence of our constitution and our way of life we felt very shocked at the way as I said these proceedings were conducted and this gallant officer was brought to trial and ultimately convicted. And that is why not only Members here but I also gave expression to views which might appear to be rather excessive or extreme, but nevertheless we have no reason to regret.

Now, with these observations, may I come to the facts as disclosed by the evidence? I shall state the facts as disclosed by the prosecution evidence first and then leave it to the House to judge how far on that any man could be convicted of the charges on which this officer has been convicted.

The prosecution evidence says that Col. Bhattacharya, along with another officer, came near about four o'clock on the 4th of April well inside the Indian border.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Pakistan border.

Shri A. K. Sen: Inside the Indian border. That is why I said that on the evidence of the prosecution evidence I leave it to the House to judge whether the prosecution proved the case, proved the case according to our notions of justice. The evidence again is,—and that evidence is of no less a man than Captain Mumtaz Hussain, who was asked to lead the ambush party,—that these officers came and they beckoned to the third accused who was a Pakistani national. According to this Pakistani officer, the Pakistani accused was inside the Pakistan border and that on such beckoning they met at a particular place near a bamboo clump, when there was an altercation between the Pakistani accused and this officer, and the cry was raised by the Pakistani accused, as a result of which these armed constables and the Pakistani military officer came there—they were army troops, they were not police, but they were real troops of the army, led by Captain Mumtaz Hussain, who was ordered to lay an ambush, and to stage this ambush; mind you, the evi-

dence is that they were ordered to ambush these officers, an extraordinary state of affairs, on the evidence of the Pakistani officer himself. They are asked by the Pakistani authorities to go and ambush this officer and then, when this cry is raised, one of the Indian Officers, Mr. Ghose, made good his escape, and this other officer was trying to escape, when he was shot at and kept. Irrespective of any reference to the map, irrespective of any knowledge of that area, they just said at the time of the trial that Col. Bhattacharya when he was caught was inside the Pakistan border. Apart from this tutored evidence that at the time of his capture, he was within the Pakistan border, all the probabilities are against such a case. A responsible Indian officer, if he was going to meet a Pakistani accused would be the last to go inside the Pakistani border. That is commonsense. And he would never meet with incrminating documents . . .

Shri Nath Pai: And with a revolver.

Shri A. K. Sen:.....inside a foreign country. It is against commonsense. Secondly, the evidence of these people who said that when he was captured he was within Pakistani territory would be completely destroyed the moment it is remembered that these statements were made only on the 26th April, that is, 21 or 22 days after the incident. On the day of the occurrence or soon thereafter, no statement is recorded; 21 days after that, they remember where the border is. And one has to remember that this border only goes from pillar to pillar, and in between the pillars, there are no lines of demarcation; and it is on evidence that these officers followed the demarcation very well, and they stood at a spot, and according to the prosecution evidence itself, they beckoned to this Pakistani accused to go there. So, it is inconceivable that these ordinary witnesses who were parties to this ambush would know where the border is, and 21 days after the incident, correctly say where the border is, with reference to maps and so on.

It is quite clear that this ambush was pre-planned, and was carried out, irrespective of the sanctity of the Indian border, and there was a clear violation not only of our severeignty, but a total disregard of our border rights. More than that, the person of Col. Bhattacharya was secured by force and illegally, as a result of which a claim for reparations from the Indian Government arises, and also a claim for compensation, so far as Col. Bhattacharya is concerned, arises, and an immediate obligation on the part of Pakistan to return Col. Bhattacharya to the Indian Government.

Accordingly, on the 5th April, 1961, a protest note incorporating these demands was delivered verbally first, and later on confirmed in writing, by our Deputy High Commissioner. The Chief Secretary said that he would be looking into the matter, and later on, we were informed that the External Affairs Ministry of Pakistan would be dealing with this matter directly. We were informed much later, that is, after the investigation had started, that the Pakistan authorities had proved that the officer was engaged on a mission of securing secret information from Pakistani agents, and he was actually caught in the act of doing so. He was allowed an interview only at the end of April, I think, on the 28th April, after a lot of protestations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On the 27th April.

Shri A. K. Sen: It may be 27th or 28th; I may be wrong; it may be one or two days this way or that way, but that does not matter; it was long afterwards, though our Deputy High Commissioner has been demanding an interview immediately. And the Deputy High Commissioner was not allowed to interview him alone. He was always accompanied by officers, that is, military officers, and he was asked only to talk to Col. Bhattacharya about his personal health and personal matters and nothing else.

About the 12th August, we were informed that Col. Bhattacharya would

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be tried formally on a charge, amongst other things, of having contravened the Official Secrets Act of Pakistan in having obtained and in trying to obtain secret information concerning Pakistan army movements.

In the meantime—and this is very important—we had sent a very strong note in July. It is important for the hon. Members to know of this, because much of the demand that has been made by Shri Indrajit Gupta and others as to how we should have conducted ourselves diplomatically and in what way we should have framed our demands would be met by what we had already done in this matter. May I read out exactly from the note which was handed over?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What was the date of that note?

Shri A. K. Sen: This was on the 14th July, 1961.

It reads thus:—

> "The incontestable facts are that on 4th April, at about 16.00 hours in the village of Payra, in the district of 24 Parganas, West Bengal, Col. Bhattacharya and an officer of the West Bengal Police were suddenly fired upon and attacked by a body of armed forces, six in number, who had come across the Indo-Pakistan border and laid in ambush in Indian territory.".

Then, we say that he received a bullet wound and was carried away by force. We say further:

> "The Government of India regret that in order to escape their liability for the wrong committed against Indian sovereignty and against the person of Col. Bhattacharya, the Government of Pakistan have found it necessary to put out a version that is completely at variance with the truth."

—that is, the truth, as I have described.

Then, we have said:

> "The Government of India desire to protest emphatically against the conduct of the Government of Pakistan and point out that the Government of Pakistan has through its agents committed a most serious violation of India's sovereignty, and this was no ordinary trespass into Indian territory but a deliberate incursion by armed forces of Pakistan for the purpose of attacking an important Indian national and an officer of the Indian Army, wounding him and taking him away from the territory of India, and the Government of Pakistan is obliged in international law to make full reparation; the Government of Pakistan is under a legal obligation to release and return Col. Bhattacharya to India, without any further delay, to punish those who were responsible for attacking and wounding him and carrying him away from Indian territory, to make other reparations for the wrong already committed against Indian sovereignty, and to compensate Col. Bhattacharya for his wrongful detention and the injury suffered by him.".

Then, we said that in the meantime, full liberty should be given to approach him and so on and so forth.

In reply, they say something. And we pointed out—and this is in answer to what Shri Indrajit Gupta said—that this release was demanded—of course, this release comes strictly within the wording of the Indo-Pakistan border agreement—because we do not accept the contention that he had strayed into Pakistan at all. But even assuming that the Pakistan case was correct, at the most it would be a case where Col. Bhattacharya would have gone into Pakistan territory to meet this other man by inadvertence. The relevant clause with regard to that in the Indo-Pakistan

border agreement referred to this aspect and says that in case of any inadvertent crossing of the border, the security forces shall immediately return the person concerned to the opposite commander at the officer level. Of course, it does not apply in this case. Our case is that he did not go into Pakistan territory at all. In any event, under such a circumstance the officer should be released and a joint investigation could be made. But they said that this was not a case at all of a border incident; this was a case where the man had come deliberately to indulge in espionage activity and he would be put on trial. That is the position.

It appears that Col. Bhattacharya wanted two lawyers when he was told that he would be tried. He was asked to nominate lawyers. Since he was asked to nominate lawyers only from Pakistan, he mentioned two names, that of Mr Brohi, and that of Mr. Hamidul Haq Chaudhuri. The latter was a member of the Calcutta Bar and later on an important Minister in Pakistan before the Pakistan Constitution was overthrown by the military regime that is in power in Pakistan today. As you know, Mr. Brohi is a very reputed lawyer of Pakistan. He was formerly High Commissioner for Pakistan here.

That prayer was rejected and he was given a lawyer by name Nalini Kant Roy, who apparently is on the government panel for some legal work at Dacca. With all respect to this gentlemen—I have no doubt that he made genuine efforts to do his best—I must say that 'doing best' is a relative term and it varies from person to person. Our experience has been that he was totally ignorant of what the case was all about or what his duties were until our own lawyers arrived there. When we came to know of that, we made all arrangements for sending lawyers from India. At first, the right to have lawyers from India to defend him was not conceded. But I must say that giving expression to our indignation here in this House, particularly by myself, might have had a sobering effect. After I spoke very strongly about it, I remember on the next day the Indian advocte was allowed to go to Pakistan. I remember that the public prosecutor opposed Shri Ghatak appearing for him, an extraordinary thing in this country. The prosecutor never opposes any defence put forward by the accused. In fact, we welcome it. The prosecutor welcomes a good defence. The prosecutor is there is to prosecute—not to see that the man is convicted anyhow.

Anyway, fortunately this lawyer was allowed and he conducted the defence very ably indeed. I have no doubt that in his written argument he succeeded in totally demolishing the prosecution witnesses, because it was impossible for the prosecution witnesses to prove that after 21 days they remembered where the border was, where they captured him and so on and so forth.

Anyhow, the charges were five. I may read out the charges on which Col. Bhattacharya was prosecuted. The first was under section 3 (1) clause C read with section 9 of the Official Secrets Act, which is the same as our Official Secrets Act. In that, it is said:

> "He, for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of Pakistan, on 4th April 1961, at Surbanda Huda under the Maheshpur police station, district Jessore, attempted to obtain or collect secret documents or information relating to military establishments at Jessore cantonment from Rafiuddin Ahmed *alias* S. Sen *alias* Sukumar, which were calculated to be or might be or are intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy".

This charge is attempt to obtain information on the 4th April. The second one was a more important charge, under the Official Secrets Act, same clause. In that:

> "For any purpose prejudicial to the interest or security of Pakis-

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tan between September 1960 and 27th March, 1961, obtained and collected secret documents and information relating to military establishments at Jessore cantonment through Rafiuddin Ahmed and which were calculated to be or might be or are intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy".

As if we are an enemy! In any event, this charge was note proved even according to the tribunal. Therefore, the only charge on which he was convicted was of having attempted to obtain secret information on the 4th April, the date of his arrest, of having entered Pakistan illegally and of having carried a revolver, and therefore, coming under the Arms Act—more or less technical things, having regard to the circmstances under which he was there and was apprehended.

Bt curiously enough, the tribunal awarded a savage sentence of 8 years. We all know it. We all deplore it. As soon as it was brought to our knowledge, the External Affairs Ministry sent for the High Commissioner for Pakistan in Delhi and the shock that the whole country felt at the savage and inhuman sentence was conveyed to him.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): Who constituted the tribunal? Did it consist of eminent Judges?

Shri A. K. Sen: No. It was a military tribunal consisting of military officers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: SDO and two military officers. It has appeared in the papers.

Shri A. K. Sen: There was no eminent Judge there. I think Judges are at a discount in Pakistan.

Shri Nath Pai: There was no Judge at all. It was all officials.

Shri A. K. Sen: The High Commissioner in Delhi was told that in the interest of orderly relations between these two countries, Col. Bhattacharya must be immediately released and that the matter should not be dealt with as one only between an individual and the Pakistan Government, but as one involving two great countries having a common border. It was also stressed that the relationship between these two countries, India and Pakitan, was far more important than the issue of a particular officer or person. I can only assure the House that the utmost efforts have been made and pursued for the purpose, not only of getting the release of this officer released because, as I said, it is not merely the issue of an officer which has really agitated this House and the whole country; it is a much wider issue, namely, the violation of the country's sovereignty, an injury on its sovereignty by reason of the fact that a party of armed soldiers trespassed into our country, laid an ambush deliberately and kidnapped an officer on duty. Certainly, our heart goes out in sympathy for this officer who, naturally, symbolises today the injury done to the whole nation. It is really an injury done through this officer to the whole nation, and, as I said, legally, therefore, our claim for reparation and compensation for this is a valid claim which has been properly made.

15 hrs.

The hon. Members should, no doubt, leave a good deal of things to be done by the Government without demanding a disclosure of everything that is being done or being pursued.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We do not want them.

Shri A. K. Sen: It will not only be necessary for securing the release of this officer, but also for achieving what we all want to achieve, that much of the things that are done should not be done publicly, because it excites passions in both countries,

and lots of things which can be done possibly more easily become bogged if once in the process it has the effect of rousing passions everywhere. I can only assure this House, as the Prime Minister did, that no relaxation of efforts would be made on the part of the Government until and unless this injury done not only to this individual officer but to the whole country is repaired completely, and I have no doubt that before long the hon. House will have the good tidings that it has been so done. But for that, the hon. House naturally must give the utmost freedom and liberty, and possibly even the secrecy, to the Government to pursue its methods. I want to express the deep concern and sympathy of this House and the Government and I have no doubt that in the circumstances in which this unfortunate officer is placed now, he will have the consolation at least at this thought and at this news that the entire House has expressed its unanimous sympathy and concern for his fate.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The entire nation.

Shri A. K. Sen: In the meantime, I think the House would be entitled to know what is being done for the family of Col. Bhattacharya.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What about the appeal?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am coming to that. The family is being paid the full salary due to Col. Bhattacharya and all his allowances, and they are allowed to occupy Government quarters.

Shri A. C. Guha: He is shown in the active service and enjoying all the privileges?

Shri A. K. Sen: He is treated as if he is still on active service.

As soon as the sentence was passed, the lawyer who defended Col. Bhattacharya had come here. He had gone to Dacca, he had seen Col. Bhattacharya himself. We had a conference here in which I took part myself, because I thought it was a case in which it should not be merely left to the officers to do their duty, but that it would be better not only for the officer but for the whole country and this House if a Minister took a direct interest in these matters. I have taken care to convene these conferences in my own room myself, and we had prepared all the necessary papers for appeal. It took a good deal of research to find out who was the appellate authority under the martial law regulations, because the jurisdiction of courts is barred now under the martial law regulations. For some time the courts exercised some jurisdiction by trying to interfere in the decisions of the martial law courts on the ground that they had exceeded their jurisdiction, or that they had done a thing contrary to the purpose for which they had been constituted and things of that sort. Even that is now barred by a fresh ordinance, and today the position is that against martial law sentences there is no appeal to any court. It took a lot of time, and we had to carry out a bit of research to find out to whom the appeal must be addressed, and ultimately we came to the conclusion that everything converged to the same place, the President of Pakistan. That means, he was the repository of ultimate authority for everything. Therefore, we had decided ultimately to prefer an appeal on behalf of Col. Bhattacharya, as he must be the appellant.

Shri A. C. Guha: Can we know how he is being treated in jail?

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall come to it.

For that purpose, an application was made by Col. Bhattacharya himself. After the sentence was pronounced, he was asked by the tribunal to apply for the records and the proceedings. A draft application was sent to him. Unfortunately, the lawyer was not allowed to see him on the ground that he had seen him 14 days ago and that the jail regulations did not allow a

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visit within 14 days—an extraordinary thing in this country. A lawyer is allowed to interview his client always, and if a lawyer is debarred by a jail authority from interviewing his client who is seeking to appeal to a court of law, the jailer would be guilty of contempt of court for having impeded the course of justice. He will be hauled up before the High Court any time if he prevents a lawyer from seeing his client for the purpose of preparing his defence or appeal. The High Court will haul up the jail authority and commit him for contempt for interfering with the course of justice.

Unfortunately, here they have imposed the same jail regulation against a lawyer for defence as against ordinary visitors. Therefore, Col. Bhattacharya did not know what to do when he got the draft. He had made some changes, but he has applied for records and proceedings for the purpose of preferring an appeal, which, I have no doubt, will be preferred in due course.

Unfortunately, we do not know yet whether there has been a judgment or not. The sentence has been pronounced, but we do not know whether there has been a judgment or not, because no judgment was read out, and I understand it is not common for the martial law tribunals to write judgments. Only the sentence is pronounced. If there is no judgment, no ground of appeal can be possibly written, and we shall have only to say that everything was in error. Anyway, I have no doubt that we shall leave the matter in the most competent hands, and it will be done.

After all, this is a peculiar position. Whether the President moves by way of appeal or by way of diplomatic approaches, it is the same authority in this case. So, it will be difficult to say ultimately what is the process which has moved him.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Was the Pakistani Embassy here consulted for procuring the judgment?

Shri A. K. Sen: We have applied. The application has gone. The Embassy here cannot give the judgment. It is the accused who has to apply, as you know, and he has applied.

In the meantime, the House will, no doubt, be anxious to know how this officer is being treated in jail. It has been ascertained, and our lawyer had also seen him recently in jail when he went to consult him for the purpose of preparing his appeal, that the order is to treat him as an "A" class prisoner.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What does it mean under martial law? What does rigorous imprisonment mean under martial law?

Shri A. K. Sen: I understand "A" class prisoner means almost the same thing as "A" class prisoner here. Possibly he is exempt from manual labour.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Here, too, they are not exempt from manual labour if they are awarded rigorous imprisonment.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know. Whatever it is, our information is that up till now he has not been subjected to any manual labour, but whether he will be subjected to manual labour hereafter we do not know yet. Up till now, the information is that he has not been subjected to manual labour. That is the position.

I hope we have placed all the materials available before the House. I have also said, as far as possible, what we have tried to do apart from the formal defence in a court of law, which has certainly been done.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): What is the period of appeal?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no period. It is really a sort of revision petition

to the competent martial law authority or something like that—that is the language.

This, I think, dispels any idea that the Government's approach has been only legalistic and not extra-legalistic. That is in answer to Shri Nath Pai's contention that my presence here shows that the Government has been thinking only in legalistic terms.

Shri Nath Pai: I said your presence was only a confirmation of that attitude.

Shri A. K. Sen: I hope now that it is quite a confirmation of the contrary after I have given all the facts.

I think what the Prime Minister thought was that since the matter was so closely connected with the evidence, a criminal case and various other things, and since I had done this from the very start—not that the Prime Minister could not have done it much better, he would have done it much better—possibly it would be better if he left it to me. There is no intention on his part to escape responsibility. And I think it will be nice if some of us relieve him from time to time on some of these matters. (*Interruption*).

Shri Jaipal Singh: This refers to what I said by way of intervention. I have no doubt whatever that my young friend has done his job much better than the Prime Minister would ever have done it.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am deeply obliged to Shri Jaipal Singh....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Most of the time the hon. Member remained absent.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am deeply obliged to Shri Jaipal Singh who has always been generous to me.

Shri A. C. Guha: He is making amends for the protest, he made earlier.

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us hope and we firmly resolve that our efforts will be crowned with success. As I said, in this matter, the goodwill and the unanimous support of the House is a great asset. Let this House not think on divided lines on matters like this which are matters of national concern.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over; let us take up the next item.

15.12 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: TENTH REPORT OF THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move—

> "That this House takes note of the Tenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960, together with the Government Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 21st December, 1960."

Sir, this is the tenth report of the Union Public Service Commission. We received this report on the 9th October, 1960. Copies were thereafter prepared and translations also were duly placed before this House. I may also point out that there was one instance out of a large number of cases that had been referred to the Union Public Service Commission in which Government considered it advisable to depart from their advice.

According to the provisions of the Constitution, whenever the advice of the Commission is departed from a memorandum has also to be submitted. That has been done only in one case and the whole report is now before the House for debate.

So far as the general provisions of the report are concerned, I may point out that the nature of the complaints that were being made formerly against Government has disappeared to a large extent. Year to year certain complaints were being addressed against

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Government. But in view of the fact that Government have been taking care to see that the recommendations or the advice tendered by the Commission are generally accepted....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Generally!

Shri Datar: Naturally, generally. If in one case we depart from the advice it is generally and not always. Therefore, Government have always been very careful to see that all the complaints are duly respected and, wherever necessary, they are completely attended to.

It is for this purpose that I wish to bring under review a few of the points that the Union Public Service Commission have made in their report. They have started with the question of accommodation. So far as accommodation of the U.P.S.C. is concerned, two points may be noted. Additional accommodation for its work is being provided and the work is under construction. The U.P.S.C. have also desired that there ought to be a big examination hall for holding various examinations at Delhi. That question also is under the consideration of the W.H.S. Ministry.

The next point that the Commission have made is with regard to the exemption of certain posts from the purview of the Commission. That has been done with their consent. They have pointed out how in respect of the numerous examinations they have to hold, naturally a lot of time has to be taken up and considerable arrangements have to be made by them.

With regard to only one point, bearing on the results of the direct examinations, I should point out that the position so far as the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, it has improved to a certain extent. Year after year, as you are aware, either on the debate relating to the U.P.S.C. report or the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it was often contended that the intake was rather too low. For that purpose certain suggestions have been made. One of the steps that the Government of India have taken was to have the selected candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes duly trained and taken through a course of tuition. For that purpose the Government of India approached a number of Universities. Ultimately, the Allahabad University agreed to undertake the training of selected Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for the various examinations of an all-India character. These classes are being held at Allahabad and the Government of India have been bearing the cost. And, I am very happy to find that the results at the all-India competitive examinations of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates have been on the whole improving.

I would invite the attention of the House to the fact that in the year under report, 14 Scheduled Caste candidates and 8 Scheduled Tribe candidates were recommended on the result of these examinations. Even this also is not very high but things have been improving as a result of the training that is being offered to the boys of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am looking forward to a larger intake of candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In this case we follow two principles. One principle is that we have to maintain highest standards of efficiency so far as the services are concerned. On the other hand, subject to the maintenance of these standards it would be open to the U.P.S.C. to see to it that relaxation of standards are properly applied. For that purpose, a provision has been made in the rules that subject to compliance with these two rules or important principles the intake of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates has gradually to increase. And, I am happy that the constructive steps that the

Government of India have taken in this respect are bearing fruit.

The U.P.S.C. have further pointed out the need for what may be called planning in the matter of recruiting so far as the technical personnel is concerned. Government of India require a very large personnel. So far as this question is concerned, there was a time when there were no sufficient opportunities for offering training. Therefore, the number of candidates that could be found suitable for the numerous government appointments fell far short of our requirements. For that purpose, the Government of India have taken a number of steps. One step is the opening of a number of technical institutions; medical colleges, engineering colleges and a number of other colleges are being opened throughout the length and breadth of India. Secondly, apart from this training in colleges and institutions, some sort of training, so far as the particular post or the requirements of a particular post are concerned, has also to be taken into account.

Lastly, in this respect, we are having what is known as a manpower directorate. It is the function of this particular organisation to find out what would be the requirements of the various departments of the Government and when should the U.P.S.C. be informed of them,—that should be well in time—so that they can attend to the question of having such a recruitment, if necessary, on what can be called a mass scale. That aspect is also being followed and the advice given by the U.P S.C. in this respect is being duly attended to.

Some complaints are often made that after certain posts are requisitioned and the U.P.S.C. are requested to select candidates and make recommendations in that respect, sometimes such recruitment is cancelled. It is true that in certain cases they are so cancelled on reasons of economy. That also has to be taken into account. We have got an Economy Board which is functioning throughout the year for this purpose.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is the argument for it?

Shri Datar: What is the use of this interruption? Let me finish my argument.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: After they cancel the appointments, what arguments can be there?

Shri Datar: Even after the Chair has called the hon. Member to order, the hon. Member persists! Oftentimes it becomes necessary, either on account of economy or on account of a change in the needs regarding the recruitment, that such requisitions have to be cancelled. The Government of India are aware that this is a very large organisation and oftentimes, in anticipation of what is required to be done, certain requisitions are addressed to the U.P.S.C. But the number of cancellations is not very large. Therefore, I would submit that so far as this large organisation is concerned, these things become sometimes inevitable.

Then you will find that the cases of re-employment are not many, and the U.P.S.C.'s advice in this respect is generally accepted. Certain irregular appointments and delayed references have also been pointed out, but you will find that in all these cases what happens is certain rules have been made, and so far as temporary appointments are concerned, it is open to the Government of India to make appointments without reference to the U.P.S.C., provided they are required only for one year or some smaller period. What happens is, sometimes, when such appointments are to be made, we could not anticipate whether they have to be further extended or carried on. Rules have been definitely made, according to which the position has to be reviewed, and if it is found that an appointment which ordinarily was to be for less than a year had to be continued for more than a year, then the U.P.S.C. have to be informed of

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this requirement. Therefore, it depends upon the anticipations, and oftentimes, the anticipations prove wrong. That is the reason why it has been pointed out by the U.P.S.C. Even in such cases the number is not very large.

A complaint has been made about making references or requisitions in time. There also, I have pointed out the reason. The Government or the Department starts with the belief that it might not be necessary to have the appointment for a longer period than one year.

Ultimately it is found that it is so required. The moment it is found that it is so required a reference is made or a requisition is addressed immediately to the U.P.S.C. Therefore, naturally, they have made a complaint in this respect. But I have pointed out the reason why in all such cases what has been done is inevitable.

Then, one instance has been pointed out by the U.P.S.C. in which the Government had to take a different view. That related to a high railway officer whose conduct was not found to be satisfactory. So far as the report of the enquiry officer is concerned, the U.P.S.C. agreed with this particular officer that the charges against this particular officer of the railways were substantially proved. If the charges had been proved, as it has been pointed in the memorandum here, the officer's action was far from satisfactory. It involved the Government in a direct loss of more than Rs. 40,000 and an indirect loss of a similar amount. Under these circumstances, if the facts as they have been stated would be taken into account, there was scope for believing that his conduct was far from honest. That is where a difference arose between the U.P.S.C. and the Government of India. The U.P.S.C. made rather a general remark that his conduct was excellent. The conduct of the officer, unfortunately, was not excellent at all. In one year it was stated that it was satisfactory. In the other year it was stated that his conduct was not good and therefore his promotion was stopped. In addition to these instances there was also another instance where his conduct was found to be not proper. Under these circumstances, the Government of India were perfectly entitled to come to the conclusion that this was not a case for a lenient treatment. The House will understand here that the difference between the Government of India and the U.P.S.C. was with regard to the manner of treatment on the footing that certain items of misconduct had been proved. The U.P.S.C. held that a lenient treatment would be better. The Government of India came to the conclusion that in the interests of efficiency of the services, in the interests of what had been disclosed in the course of the enquiry, it would not be proper to treat this officer with leniency. Therefore, the Government of India came to the conclusion that he ought to be removed from service.

Here you will find, therefore, that the Government of India desire to act strongly in a case where there is suspicion that an act is not a *bona fide* one and the Government has been involved in a considerable loss. It is for this reason that the Government did not like to accept the advice of the U.P.S.C. so far as its recommendation of lenient treatment was concerned. In the interests of maintaining the highest standards of efficiency the Government considered it essential that he should be removed from service.

Even here, the House will kindly note, after we received the U.P.S.C.'s advice we made a back reference to them requesting them to consider all these circumstances that are sufficient to require a measure of punishment which is far more than what they had recommended. But even after that they stuck to their original advice and, naturally, the Government of India had to take recourse to the removal of this

officer from service for the reasons which I need not deal at great length because they have been pointed out in the memorandum.

Considering all these circumstances, I am satisfied that the U.P.S.C. and the Government have been doing their work with as much efficiency as is possible under the circumstances, and the relations between the U.P.S.C. and the Government are exactly what the House had desired them to be.

Some hon. Members are likely to enquire as to why we differed from the U.P.S.C. In this particular case I have given the reasons. But you will find that the total number of references in respect of which advice was sought from the U.P.S.C. in the year 1959-60 was 15,136. In all the other 15,135 cases we have accepted the U.P.S.C.'s advice and only in one case we did not accept it for the reason that we desired to take stronger action against a defaulting officer than what the U.P.S.C. had suggested. Under these circumstances, I am confident that the House will agree that the U.P.S.C's. recommendations have always been treated with full respect and their advice which is considerably valuable is always properly respected.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the Tenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960, together with the Government Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 21st December, 1960."

May I know how many hon. Members wish to participate in this discussion?

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I see eleven hon. Members rising in their seats. Then I shall have to place a time-limit on speeches. We have got 1½ hours now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We have not decided upon the time for this discussion. Have we?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No; time has not been allotted.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a Government motion we may fix four hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was exactly what I was coming to if he had allowed me. I would have certainly put it to the House. What time, hon. Members feel, should be allotted to this?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Let hon. Members have the fredom to speak.

An Hon. Member: Four hours.

Shri Datar: Two hours will be sufficient. I shall reply tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I have to accommodate these eleven hon. Members and if I give fifteen minutes to each, that will mean about three hours and the total time allotted will automatically become four hours. But if hon. Members can finish in less time it will be better.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ordinarily the time allowed will be ten minutes. In some cases it will be 15 minutes when some points are being made.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): In some cases 30 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would not be possible. I am going to call Shri Jaipal Singh first of all and he should not set a bad example.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad you have given me the credit of setting an example. I take this example from you.

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

In discussing the U.P.S.C. we should not f.rget the Provincial Service Commissions. I know we should not discuss the State Public Service Commissions, but we cannot completely divorce the impact of what we say here on the States.

First of all, I think, example is better than precept. You have already asked me to set the example. I want the Home Ministry to set the example. What kind of an example have they been sett ng? The hon. Minister and his senior colleague sometimes, not always, have been telling us how meticulously they have been honouring the Constitution. They always howl at the word efficiency, 'subject to efficiency'. I have had a great deal of experience in the matter of selection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is howling a good example?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I have for about ten years been associated with selection of officers of the highest grade. If I had the hon. Ministers and the Treasury Benches to appear before me, I would like to tell them that if I had to put this test of efficiency, there would be a disastrous result. This question of efficiency was thrashed out when the Constitution was being made. What is efficiency? Who decides that? It depends upon who the Chairman is and who the personnel are. The Constitution has righteously and, if I may say so in a humble way, sanctimoniously endeavoured to provide some sort of an entry to the so-called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The hon. Minister, year after year, tells us, since the appointment of the Special Officer to the President, there has been an improvement. The figure 14 is what he told us today. He is proud of the achievement. I am not. I want to tell my hon. friends across the Table there in the Treasury Benches that this is no performance on the'r part. We have had universal scholarships awarded. But, again and again, we are told, subject to efficiency. Who decides what efficiency is? You go to the Union Public Service Commission, you go to the State Public Service Commissions, you go to the Railway Commission: everywhere the same thing obtains. I have never begged; I will never beg. I do not desire that our standards should be lowered. Let no one think that the standards are being maintained or even being enhanced by the non-Scheduled Castes and the non-Scheduled Tribes. Let us make no mistake about it. What does Swaraj mean? I would rather be misgoverned, badly governed by my own people than by somebody else. In the matter of service, the same problem crops up. I am not complaining. All that I am saying is that the Special Officer to the President has failed in his duty. This is not the moment to crit cise him, because we have another debate. The point is, there has been absolutely no improvement. I can quote instance after instance where there have been first class graduates, eminently qualified academically. If they have to appear before me, they would be equally competent to get through. But, no. They are only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Who are the people before whom they have to appear? I come from an industrial belt. You have been there. You have been to my home town. I hope you would re-visit it. You will see a dismal picture there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I am invited.

Shri Jaipal Singh: You do not have to be invited. The Gurdwaras always invite you. My house is always there. You do not have to be invited.

What I am trying to point out is, there is the Sindri fertiliser factory. If the managing director is from Bengal, what happens? The first eight posts are filled by Bengalis. Then the ninth would be somebody from Madras. If you change that over, as is the case in the Hindustan Heavy Engineering Corporation, if you put a Madrasi

there, what happens? Even the chaprassis have to be imported from Madras. I am sorry, I have to say this. We talk of national integration. We are on the eve of general elections. I do not wish to make any capital out of this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The beauty of the countenance is always on the eyes of the beholder.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am trying to point out this. You are building enormous dams. The Prime Minister goes round saying wonderful achievement, wonderful feat of engineering in the country. Four hundred Santali villages have been submerged. What have you done for them? You say that the Heavy Engineering Corporation will be doing as large as 200 tons of foundry work. Eight villages are displaced. What have you done for these eight villages?

Take the Universities, for example. What happens? Take my old province of Orissa. I say, old province, because Orissa was previously a part of one province, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. You started Universities there. Roorkee produces all the engineers that are first class: a first class degree every one of them gets. Orissa retaliates. They also say, all right, if only first class engineers are eligible, we will produce first class engineers. That is happening at the University and educational level. We set certain standards. I am going by the standards. I am not objecting to efficiency as such. But efficiency has become not an objective matter, but it has become a subjective matter. If Shri Datar is head of the Public Service Commission, generous as he is, he is a human being, and I know exactly what he will do. He will repeat the same performance he has been repeating year after year in this House, namely 'We are doing the very best, and Government are honouring everything'. But where are the results? Let him produce the results. He has failed in that. What I maintain is that if there has to be national integration, just as the Planning Commission has been seriously thinking of the dispersal of factories and the like throughout the country, so that there is an even distribution, so that every corner of our country, feels that note is being taken of it, subject to certain considerations, namely that it is no good your putting up a steel factory, if the coal is not there or if the iron ore is not there and the like, likewise, here also there should be equitable distribution. We are trying to have an equitable dispersal of development projects, but when it comes to the U.P.S.C., what do we find?

Look at the figures at the Centre, look at the figures supplied by the U.P.S.C. I dare not go, because it would be out of place for me to do so, into the reports of the State Public Service Commissions. But look at the U.P.S.C. We have been independent for nearly fourteen years. But has there been any real basic change? Look at the Armed Forces. Time was under the old regime when only the martial races were there. And who were the martial races? Not Shri Datar, but you, Sir, were there; I was there, and somebody else was there. But we have destroyed that myth. I want to know what Government have done to destroy this myth of efficiency that only certain people are efficient, and that the others can never be efficient.

Nowadays, how do we set about this question of efficiency? It is objective as well as subjective. I have given up the case of my old province, Orissa, a backward province. But for the fact that it has become a separate province, believe me, no Oriya would have been sitting in this House. We have plenty today, even at the table we do, because Orissa is a separate State. But if we had to set this test of efficiency and leave it to my hon. friend the Minister, there would be no Oriya here. I am putting this straight, because it is a question of national integration. We are not job-hunting. I am not here to beg. I shall get a place in my own right, without the hon. Minister protecting me. But if the country has to

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go ahead, if there has to be national integration, we must take this point up very seriously.

I would rather damn efficiency, in order to meet the other point, that is to say, the question of national integration where *pro rata* representation is given population-wise, caste-wise, region-wise, language-wise, and every other-wise. Otherwise, we are just nowhere. This is what is happening with many of our projects.

Today, if you go round the country—and I do travel and I think more than most other people, and I can tell you—you will find that most appointments are political appointments. Even where we are dealing with non-political work like community development projects, —next time, you come to Ranchi, I hope I shall be there with a red carpet to receive you; last time, I just missed you; and I would like to take you about a hundred miles west of the Gurdwara at Ranchi to show you what I mean by this—this is what we find. A community development project is a project to employ unemployable Congressmen. That is the position. I am sorry I have to say this. Unfortunately, we are on the eve of the general elections, and it is very unbecoming on my part to make a statement like this. Unfortunately, I do not get an opportunity to speak much. You, Sir, have limited me already; I think I have another 25 minutes, according to you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: *minus* 20 minutes.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am quite happy with the five minutes left to me.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Even the first example has become bad.

Shri Jaipal Singh: His standard of sadness is not mine.

In the matter of the Central services, I feel that we should think of all-India representation at every level. He mentioned 14 as the figure. I think I am right in saying that.

An Hon. Member: For ST, it is only 8.

Shri Jaipal Singh: He thought of the Indian Administrative Service; Am I right?

Shri Datar: Yes.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Seven of them are from Assam only. If he will check up, he will find that. We are not that raw. I may be wrong; it may be last year's figure. But the fact is that 7 are from Assam. Why 7 from Assam? What happens to the rest of India if 7 are from Assam? We know exactly what it is. We know exactly why Nagaland is conceded. I want my hon. friends in the Treasury Benches to realise this. If they think that violence pays, let them say so. It is violence that has paid in Assam. If they think that is the only way for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, let them say so. Let them not be bogus Gandhians.

This is what is happening today. In the case of Assam, it is not that they do not deserve these 7 appointments. They richly deserve them. But suddenly, overnight, when you find that universal scholarships are being awarded throughout India, involving crores of rupees, you find 8 people taken—7 from Assam and one from my own home State. That means 7 *plus* 1 equal to 8. The rest of India does not just exist. They are not efficient, they are not up to standard. I want Government to think very seriously about this.

I am not concerned merely with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are others very, very important. They are not backward classes. They are people who are well off. They have a right to be represented in the services. I am not

worried about backwardness. In my view, backwardness should not become a vested interest. Because I am backward, therefore, I am entitled to all sorts of privileges! I have not been a beggar and I have no intention to be a beggar. But I would rather be misgoverned by my own people rather than by my friends over there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think we will be taking a very superficial view if in considering this Report we just concede that while there were 15,000 cases referred to the UPSC, they differed only in respect of one, and therefore, there is a wonderful record to present to this House. Even in this matter of one case in which they have differed, I have no quarrel with the Government. They have every right to differ in a case where they feel like that and in this particular case at least, I am in support of the Government. that they have rightly and legitimately differed from the UPSC in awarding a fitting punishment to an erring officer. This is not only the first time that they have done this. If I remember correctly, even in the last Report, there was a similar case, of an Executive Engineer. When we discussed the report from the UPSC regarding the LIC case, nobody in this House paid compliments to the judgment arrived at by the UPSC or the Government in regard to the punishment to be given.

The great hon. Home Minister then stated that he was more in agreement with the dissenting note than with the general report of the UPSC, and I drew his attention to the fact that not one Member in this House was in tune with the working of the UPSC. So, I wish to assure my hon. friend the Home Minister that this House is not exercised at all about certain cases where they differ in their opinion with the UPSC. If so, we will be taking a very superficial view.

Let us examine whether the UPSC has been able to aquit itself to the satisfaction of this Parliament and this country. The UPSC is not an end in itself, it is only an instrument which has been devised by us and by the Constitution to be able to give us a healthy service, to be able to inject some sort of morality into the services. All cases of appointment and recruitment are made through them; cases of promotion have to be handled by them; cases of disciplinary action are referred to them. So, we devised an independent body which will be able to give to this country a perfectly sound administrative set-up. Now, after 15 years, let us take stock of the situation and see whether we have the desired administrative set-up.

The other day in this House we referred to the observations made by Justice Mullah about the Indian Police Service. Very devastating remarks have been made by that Judge. On that occasion I defended, and defended very strongly, that the Chief Minister of UP had a right to express his opinion, as also the Members of this House. At that time I was not aware that this matter was before the Supreme Court or it was going. I did not take notice of it. Because I defended it I should not be misunderstood, and therefore I put a question, which was answered only yesterday, asking the Home Minister as to what note he had taken of the judgment, of the damaging observations made by the Judge of a High Court who had life-time experience as a practising lawyer, as was pointed by Shri Sadhan Gupta, and who was one of the most distinguished Judges. And the reply which I get from the Home Minister is: well, the UP Government is thinking of going in appeal to the Supreme Court. I thought it was too serious a matter of which the Central Government would take immediate note, because here is the entire Indian Police Service, which is being recruited through this institution of the UPSC, which is in such bad health. Is the UPSC and the Home Ministry functioning to the satisfaction of this country? We must do some heart-searching. Let us understand where we stand in respect of

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our administrative services. Here, it is about the highest police service that such observations have been made.

I also want to invite the attention of my hon. friend to a very illuminating article written by Shri Panikkar, who was one time our Ambassador, and is at present Vice-Chancellor of the Jammu and Kashmir University. The gist of the article, which is about the Indian Administrative Service, is this question: whether it is the steel frame or whether they are courtiers. He says that during these 15 years what used to be the steel frame at one time was degenerated into a team of courtiers. If this is the state of affairs, then I think it is a very dismal degeneration of the services, and the UPSC report and the functioning of the UPSC will not be of any satisfaction to this country and this House, and these figures which are being branded in our face will be absolutely meaningless.

I think, therefore, it is high time for us now to appoint a high-powered body to go into the entire question of how best the recruitment should be made: how best the training should be given and what sort of instruments have got to be devised and whether the present UPSC is a fit enough instrument to fulfil the requirements of free India or not.

Let us go into deper matters. I do not deny that the UPSC is possibly doing its best, that the Home Ministry is possibly doing its best, but even the best they are doing is not satisfying this country. The result is that there has been considerable deterioration not only in the morals but in the working also. When I say this I realise that there has been an extra load of work; the work has increased. There has been a different type of work which has come into their hands to which they were not very much used. There are devoted government servants and they are as devoted and patriotic as anybody else who sits in this House. But we are all aware that there are irritating delays, that there is corruption everywhere where people come into direct contact with the services. There have been complaints. Let us examine all these things and come to certain conclusions as to where we stand and what changes have to be brought about.

Coming directly to the present composition of the Commission I have certain observations to make. I think even before this high-powered body is appointed to go into the entire important question, the present composition of the UPSC needs second thought. There is a general practice for officers just on the verge of retirement to go to the UPSC and take appointment there. I think the UPSC is not there to provide for somebody here in the Secretariat. The men who may be sent there from here may be men of gold. I have absolutely nothing to say against them. Supposing the Home Secretary is appointed the Chairman of the UPSC. He may have rendered the most valuable services; he may be an excellent man. But it is a most unhealthy convention. This is highly demoralising. Then, people will not have that confidence we want people to have in this highly independent institution.

Another thing I would submit is this. With the best of their intentions they might go there. But they are far removed from the everyday realities of life. Every day complaints are coming from the people that they are not very suitable. You must choose somebody who has been in direct contact with the people, who has been listening to the criticism, who has been rubbing shoulders with the people, who has been moving about in the country some eminent person of tried integrity, as Chairman of the UPSC, somebody who has had some other experience also.

I am glad they have accepted my suggestion that one of the members should be a judge of the High Court.

Though at that time the Home Minister resisted that idea, somehow we find one of the judges has been appointed.

An Hon. Member: Retired?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not think. He may have retired from the High Court but he can go up to 65 in the UPSC. We hear Government saing that the would not raise the age of superannuation of civil from 55 to 58. But those who are to be members can easily go up to 65. They may have another 6 or 7 years of life in the UPSC for they can go up to 65.

16 hrs.

Then, I would say that we must have in the UPSC at least one highly qualified technical person, I mean to say some engineer or scientific person. The scientific personnel have been completely ignored in this country. The unfortunate fact is that those people who take decisions are the people in the administration, that is, in the administrative services. There is a general feeling in the entire country—I wish to convey it to the Home Minister—that the technical people who are working in specialised fields, such as the engineers, the scientists, etc., are treated shabbily. The IAS people and other people in the administrative services have a strange sense of superiority as if they alone are the repository of all wisdom. It is entirely wrong. The man who is there all the time, the technical man who knows the thing, should be in a position to change the policy and change the thinking. It is absolutely necessary that he should be one of the most senior members and in times to come I wish the technical man becomes the Chairman or some such higher authority. He must be the Chairman of the particular committee where the technical personnel is being recruited, and it is not enough if he is just invited to attend a meeting and be associated with it. Therefore, I hope the composition of the UPSC will be examined carefully.

Then I wish to invite your particular attention to another matter. We have been discussing the report of the UPSC annually in this House. I would like to know whether a note has been taken of the criticisms which we offer here. We would like to know whether the hon. Home Minister takes note of the suggestions made by hon. Members; whether he examines them and whether he gives thought to them and comes to a conclusion. He might reject the suggestions. It is not necessary that all the suggestions should be accepted. If he rejects any suggestions, especially when there is a unanimous opinion about a suggestion made, we should be informed of it.

I should like to draw his attention particularly to *viva voce* and the written tests. There is a lot of suspicion in the minds of the people, and I think it is correct also, that all is not well in this matter. Member after Member has spoken on this subject very strongly. You will remember, Sir, that the Speaker himself was pleased to make certain observations last time when we debated the report of the UPSC. The Speaker said that if candidates securing 50 to 58 per cent or more in the written tests were thrown out on account of the *viva voce*, the UPSC should append a list giving the reasons for such a rejection, for according to him, the *viva voce* was not standard. I do not suggest that the *viva voce* may have some standard or no standard and so on. But here was a concrete suggestion. We want a list to be appended. It has been said that some of the candidates who were at the bottom of the list, with hardly 40 per cent or so were just brought up to the top during the *viva voce*. We do not know how far this allegation is correct. If we had a list, we would be able to know.

My experience has been extremely bitter, particularly regarding the promotion. I definitely demand of the hon. Minister to take note of the suggestions made here and to give some account of what has been done about

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them. Year after year, we have been saying this. I was submitting my point about promotion, especially from the provincial service to the IAS cadre. I know of a certain case where a person who was in the Rajasthan Administrative Service could not get up to the senior cadre there, that is, the next higher grade, and he was rejected. But he got into the IAS very conveniently! There may be one or two or three such cases which have happened, but this completely demoralises the entire service and they feel that everything goes by something which is extraneous and which is unmerited.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should take greater care because it is a delicate subject, and our limits are confined to the discussion of the UPSC's report. When we say that some extraneous considerations are brought in, these are reflections that we should avoid so far as the services are concerned. So far as the criticism of the system and the instrument that we have for recruitment and other things are concerned, I kept silent. I did not interfere. Of course, we can discuss it, we can criticise it, we can think over it. So far as the suggestion for having a high-powered commission to go into this and to consider whether this instrument is all right or something different should be devised was concerned, I allowed it. But when we come to concrete things, and then cast aspersions or reflections they must be avoided.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I entirely agree with you, Sir. But possibly I was not properly understood. I never said that extraneous considerations were responsible for this. What I said was when such a thing happen when a man who has been rejected for a junior appointment is selected for a higher appointment, it gives such an impression, rightly or wrongly. I did not say that any extraneous considerations arose in that matter at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When it is rightly, then there is something.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not know whether it is there or not. I am only stating the circumstances, the facts which will lead to such a feeling. It is unfortunate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is another way of saying the same thing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But how can you ignore what has actually happened?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: If that be a fact, then what will be the case?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here I must interfere because this has been voiced from another side. If it be a fact, then too we have to think over it and not publicly discuss it. We cannot take it up here. If some hon. Member is to stand up and say that the Public Service Commission has not been fair or impartial in this respect, can we take it up here and decide that here? The Constitution does not allow that. Therefore, we have to be careful. It could be discussed with the Home Minister. It could be complained against to him. Certain other measures could be adopted. But is should not be a matter for public controversy and it should not be said here. By implied imputation also we should not come to this conclusion here that the Public Service Commission have not been true to the responsibities or the obligations that have been entrusted to them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, since you have referred to me....

Shri Datar: The hon. Member might be mis-informed. I would like the hon. Member to be careful as to whether his information is correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There cannot be a public controversy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I do not propose to pursue this matter any further. But so far as the factual

statement is concerned, my hon. friend questions it. I have on several occasions while discussing this subject here stated certain facts. Have they been challenged? Last time, Sir, you will remember, the same question arose. I stated the same thing last time, and I gave some facts.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, what the hon. Member has said is completely out of court as far as we in the Lok Sabha are concerned. Even if the hon. Member knows the true facts, that has nothing to do with us. We are not concerned with it. It is completely out of court so far as Lok Sabha is concerned, as you have already ruled.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I could not be half as irrelevant as my hon. friend is. As a matter of fact, I did not know what he was saying when he started the discussion. There is nothing out of court. I do not understand what he means—except for a flair—by saying something like that. That does not help anybody.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is a State subject.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not at all a State subject. I am afraid he has no understanding of the subject. It is not at all a State subject. It is the UPSC's representative who goes and makes a selection. How can it be a State subject? He was all the time talking about State subject.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am sorry I must ask my hon. friend not to misrepresent me. He talked about Rajasthan Administrative Service. He said about some junior man being selected and all that. What I maintain is, anything that relates to State Service Commission is out of court here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not out of court at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was referring to an employee who was rejected for a subordinate service but considered fit for a superior service, and he said that that gave certain impressions in the mind of the public that perhaps the later test was not fair. He was saying that the people might legitimately impute motives or come to such conclusion. That was what he was aiming at.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That was done by the UPSC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is hinting at the same thing though my request to him was that he should avoid that. He has now directly hit the Public Service Commission.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He thinks that it is a State subject; so I said that selection is by the UPSC.

In the matter of promotion another very unhealthy practice has unfortunately crept into the services. Promotion to the IAS is almost on the recommendation of the UPSC. They are also in a very great difficulty. They find themselves in difficulty to select the right type of man because they have to depend entirely on the record which is presented before them. I find that there is no check and records are being prepared in the ministries in such a manner that if you want to favour a particular officer, in two, three or four years' time his record is made up and he is pushed up. I know of any number of such cases.

Shri Datar: This is unfair.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is unfair to the Home Ministry and not to the UPSC.

Shri Datar: The Home Ministry does not come into the picture at all so far as promotions are concerned. It is the UPSC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not sure how it proceeds, but according to what he has said just now probably the

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UPSC is supplied with records of employees who have to appear before them for promotion for which the ministries have to prepare notes and send it to them. This is what he believes is done.

Shri Datar: The information is supplied by the State Governments. Let him not use the expression 'ministries'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There too there must be ministries. Now the hon. Member should try to conclude.

Shri Datar: He should not insinuate us.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not insinuate the Home Ministry at the Centre. I do not say anything against them. I am glad that my hon. friend is satisfied.

Shri Datar: He should not say anything against....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Against anybody?

Shri Datar: ....unless he is provided with some material. Otherwise what happens is that on the basis of a suspicion or incomplete information we come to certain conclusions which are likely to be wrong.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I wish that this matter is examined. It is very relevant and important, because it has also a very demoralising effect on the services, as to how their records are maintained, how the entries are made, how they go to affect their promotion and how certain things are held back. If the UPSC itself will go into this matter, appoint some enquiry committee and just examine some of the concerned officers who have been affected, they themselves will come to certain conclusions. Here my hon. friend made a much more dangerous allegation when he said, "Just appoint a Madrasi". He was castigating not an individual but the entire country, the national character and everything. But I say that human nature being what it is the present system has resulted in something which does not give satisfaction to the Services. Let the UPSC examine this matter. Let them go into it and see what is the reaction of the people who have been affected and who have been rejected. They will be able to tell much better stories because they know about their own record and past services of those who are selected. This will be something very revealing. If there is some dissatisfaction among the services and if it is based on these things, it is a matter which must be enquired into and looked into.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How many minutes more, Sir?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He should conclude.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: All right, I conclude in deference to the hon. Member.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have been discussing the Tenth report of the U.P.S.C. This report has been prepared under some constitutional obligation and not under any ordinary statute. In these circumstances, it would have been rather better if the Government and the Commisison had given a little more attention to the preparation of this report. Except in one case of disciplinary action against an official of the Western Railway, the Government has not given adequate explanation to the various complaints or on the various points raised in this report. The report is before us. We find that there is no adequate explanation to many of the points, as I have said just now.

I would, first of all, like to refer to para 26 of this report. The Commission has referred to many cases,

especially cases of irregular appointments and delayed references. On previous occasions, this point has been discussed before the House. Three such cases have been referred to in this particular report. The Commission observes:

> "The Commission took objection to these appointments, which were made contrary to the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee/Commission and without following the procedure prescribed for consultation with the Commission, and found no justification to regularise these appointments."

I beg to submit that these *ad hoc* appointments are discouraging our young people and they have also created unnecessary misunderstanding. I am sure these *ad hoc* appointments under Regulation 4 of the U.P.S.C. (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958 is the source of all corruption, nepotism, favouritism and backdoor tactics. Most of these appointments have come through the backdoor. When the cases of such *ad hoc* appointments are sent to the U.P.S.C., the reason given is that these appointments are for another six months, so the post may not be advertised, consultation was not necessary and the appointments made by the Government have to be regularised. I do not think this is desirable. We should avoid such things as far as practicable. I submit that this Regulation is an omnibus one. Every sort of irregular appointment can be covered by this regulation and some unscrupulous hands have misused the powers given under this rule. Though the rule says that when the appointment is temporary and necessary in the public interest to be done immediately, the appointing authorities may be empowered to make these appointments and there would be no consultation with the U.P.S.C., no advertisement need be published and there need be no interview, I find, in many cases, this rule has not been observed. The Commisison refers to 26 such cases in Appendix XIV. It is a matter of regret that the delays in the matter of reference of some of the cases are quite inordinate. In one case regarding the appointment of a Junior Field Officer in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, reference was made after 9 years and 5 months. The Remarks of the Commisison have to be noted:

> "The Commisison regret to note that there continue to occur not only cases where consultation with the Commission has been inordinately delayed, but also cases where appointments made were irregular *ab initio*."

This is exactly the wording used by the Commisison in their report. In the case of the Union Territories like Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh, the U.P.S.C. is the appointing authority, and they serve all the Union Territories. For all practical purposes, the Extra Assistant Commissioners are appointed by the UPSC. But in this matter, the Chief Commissioners are the real authority for such appointments, because only on their recommendation the UPSC would make the final recommendation to make the appointment. The Chief Commissioner is the maker of our destiny, and he can make or unmake, appoint or dismiss government servants. I would refer to just one case.

So far as the Union Territories are concerned, as I have already stated, the UPSC is the authority that recommends the appointment of high government officials. The Chief Commissioner's recommendation is very much important, because the UPSC attach much importance to his recommendations.

Recently, there has been a case relating to the appointment of two extra assistant commissioners. These two extra assistant commissioners were appointed on a temporary basis. It so happened that these two young gentlemen happened to be favourites

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of the Chief Commissioner's household, and, they were appointed as extra assistant commissioners under the Manipur Administration. There were many other people serving as SDC's who could easily have been promoted, who were more senior and more experienced Even if there had been any necessity for the appointment of these extra assistant commissioners, the SDCs could have been easily promoted and they could have filled up those vacancies. Even the creation of these vacancies was very controversial. What I mean to say is that there was a lot of opposition. After their appointment, naturally, the cases were referred to the UPSC. The UPSC set aside those appointments, and they rejected these two extra assistant commissioners. But even after the final decision of the UPSC, these two gentlemen were retained in some capacity or the other. I do not know what the Manipur Administration could do with these people, but then, they have been retained in some other capacity.

That is why I say that the UPSC should be more strict, and Government also should have stricter control over the appointments, promotions and deputations of officers in these Union Territories. Even if some temporary appointments are made, they should immediately refer such cases to the UPSC. Otherwise, there would always be scope for arbitrary appointments. Sometimes, the authorities in the Union Territories act in a very dictatorial way, and sometimes, they act in such a way that such appointments would be very harmful to the interests of those for whom they are appointed.

The Commission have drawn attention to another point, namely the delayed offers of appointment to candidates recommended by the Commission. 42 such cases have been referred to in Appendix VI. I do not understand why it takes two years in a particular case to offer appointment to a candidate recommended by the UPSC. This is a very unhealthy practtice, and it should be avoided. As regards these cases, the Government should have also given us an explanation along with this Report. That has not been done in this case.

I would like to refer to paragraphs 16 and 23 of the Report. Here reference is made to 16 army officers' appointments to civil posts and their advice regarding 210 cases of deputation of personnel. This information is very scrappy. We require more details regarding these cases.

There is another case, regarding reemployment of retiring|retired officers. This is mentioned in paragraph 24. Here also the information given is very scrappy. It does not contain any details so as to enable us to scrutinise it. I think the Government or the Commission should have given us more details, because it is so important, especially from the point of view of the employment policy of the State.

Government also owe an explanation to the House in regard to para 17 of the Report wherein it is stated that in 18 cases, requisitions were cancelled after advertisements were issued and interviews completed in some cases. The hon. Minister stated that this was inevitable. But I submit that such cases should be avoided, as far as practicable.

As regards Manipur, Tripura and Pondicherry, these are out of the way territories. The UPSC has observed that it is very difficult to get good candidates from these territories, and for appointments also to posts in these territories, it has not been possible to get good candidates from other parts of the country.

The Commission has already drawn our attention to one point, namely, that we should make special arrangements for training our young men in the departments of science and engineering. I would urge upon the

Ministry to make special arrangements for the training of our local men, coming from these Union Territories, to take up such appointments in the specialised fields. Otherwise, the time will be far away when we will be able to make the development works initiated in these Union territories yield any result.

Lastly, I would refer to 1779 cases of government employees who have been made quasi-permanent. Under the Central Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1949, those employees who have served under Government for more than three years would be given quasi-permanent status. In the Manipur Administration, there are several employees who have served already more than three years. The Chief Commissioner is the authority there. They should have been made quasi-permanent. But there are hundreds of these people who have been deprived of this benefit. You know that under this status they get certain facilities for being Government servants, and they would have been entitled to this privilege if they had been made quasi-permanent, but the Government has not done it, I do not know why. So, the UPSC and the Home Ministry should issue directions to the Administration of these Union Territories to make quasi-permanent all Government servants who have served already more than three years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sinhasan Singh. (*Interruptions*) Has a speech to be made there in the Benches before he speaks?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: He knows Hindi much better than I know.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I asked him to speak in Gurmukhi, not in Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a reflection against the Chair that he can understand only Gurmukhi, and not Hindi. I hope he did not mean that.

Shri Jaipal Singh: No, Sir.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: In his present mood, we should not take him very seriously. He is still laughing at my remark.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस यू० पी० एस० सी० रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुये सदन और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खास तौर से दो चीजों पर दिलाना चाहता हूं । एक तो रिटायर्ड हैंड्स के रिइम्पलायमेंट के बारे में और दूसरा यह कि कमीशन ने करीब ३३ आदमियों को जिन्होंने कि अपने आवेदन-पत्रों में गलत उम्र दिखलाई थी उनको ५, ५ और १०, १० वर्ष के लिये नौकरी के लिये आवेदन देने के अधिकार से निकाल दिया । उनको इसवास्ते नौकरी के अधिकार से अलग किया गया कि उन्होंने अपने आवेदन पत्रों में कम उम्र दिखलाई थी अर्थात् ऐज सर्टिफिकेट्स में काट पीट करके अपनी उम्र २३ और २४ वर्ष लिखने का प्रयत्न किया था । अब हर एक प्रार्थी को अपनी अर्जी के साथ इस तरह का एक ऐज सर्टिफिकेट देना पड़ता है और हर एक प्रार्थना पत्र के अन्त में इस तरह से लिखा होता है :—

"I hereby certify that so-an-so, son of so-and-so, is known to me for the last so many years, and that the contents of the petition are true to the best of my knowledge."

अब यह सर्टिफिकेट देने वाले गलत ही देते हैं .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आमतौर पर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स देते हैं ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : इसीलिय तो हम ने सत्य और झूठ के बीच में यह शब्द "सम टाईम" का निकाल लिया है और सर्टिफिकेट देते वक्त "फौर दी लास्ट सो मेनी ईयर्स" की

[श्री सिहासन सिंह]

जगह हम "सम टाईम" यह शब्द लिख देते हैं और जिस से कि धर्म बच जाता है। लेकिन मेरा तो गवर्नमेंट से यह कहना है कि आखिर प्रार्थियों को इस तरह का झठा सर्टिफिकेट देने को बाध्य करने के पीछ उद्देश्य क्या है ? साथ ही सर्टिफिकेट जोकि हर एक ऐप्लीकेशन के अन्त में देना पड़ता है और उस को एम० एल० ए०, एम० पी० या गजेटेड आफिसर सर्टिफाई कर सकता है, इस सर्टिफिकेट को हासिल करने के लिये हमारे प्रार्थियों के और खास तौर से देहात के रहने वालों को बड़ी दिक्कत पेश आती है और वह इधर उधर मारे मारे फिरते हैं कि कहीं कोई एम० एल० ए० अथवा एम० पी० मिल जाय। वास्तव में देखा जाय तो इस के द्वारा असत्य का प्रचार होता है क्योंकि उन को यह जानते हुए कि भी कि यह उम्र सही नहीं लिखी है उस को सर्टिफाई करना पड़ता है क्योंकि न करने से वह प्रार्थनापत्र रुक जाता है।

मुझे यह भी कहना है कि वैसे भी आप केवल उस सर्टिफिकेट पर कायम नहीं रहते हैं और नौकरी मिलने के बाद दुबारा उस के बारे में पुलिस अथवा सी० आई० डी० से इनक्वायरी कराते हैं कि उस की वह मान्यता सही है या नहीं और इस तरह का कैरेक्टर सर्टिफाई करा लेने के बाद ही उस को नौकरी देते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि तब आप उसे पहले सर्टिफिकेट के लिये क्यों हैरान करते हैं और झूठ बोलने पर क्यों विवश करते हैं ? जहां तक मैं समझता हूं इस का उद्देश्य यह होता है कि कम से कम प्रार्थनापत्र आप के पास आयें। इस के अलावा और कोई उद्देश्य नहीं हो सकता है। अब शहरी क्षेत्र के लोग तो इस तरह का सर्टिफिकेट हासिल कर के भेज भी देते हैं लेकिन देहाती क्षेत्र के प्रार्थियों को इस के लिये बड़ी दिक्कत उठानी पड़ती है और कभी कभी उन के प्रार्थनापत्र इस कारण रुक भी जाते हैं। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि वह इस पर विशेष ध्यान दें। मैं ने पहले भी कई दफे यह कहा है कि इस तरह का सर्टिफिकेट देने के लिये प्रार्थियों को क्यों हैरान करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि इस के कारण प्रार्थियों और उन के साथ ही जो सर्टिफाई करते हैं उन दोनों को असत्य बोलना पड़ता है और आज हम लोगों को सर्टिफाई करते वक्त जो धर्मसंकट पेश आता है वह क्या उचित है। हो सकता है कि मंत्री महोदय जब मिनिस्टरी छोड़ कर जायेंगे तो उन को भी वही दिक्कत पेश आयगी। . . . . .

श्री अजराज सिंह : वे आसानी से नहीं छोड़ेंगे।

श्री सिहासन सिंह : मेरा तो कहना है कि उन को भी यह दिक्कत हो सकती है और पहले हुई भी होगी। और कभी आगे भी उन के सामने भी इस तरह का धर्मसंकट उपस्थित हो सकता है। इसलिये मेरा उन से अनुरोध है कि वे इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें क्योंकि इस तरह की चीज रख कर आप किसी का भी लाभ नहीं करते हैं उल्टे इस से असत्य का ही प्रचार होता है। इसलिये इस सर्टिफिकेट को निकाल देना चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि आज जो ३३ प्रार्थी विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में बैठने से डिसक्वालिफाई या डिबार कर दिये गये और उन को ५, ५ या १०, १० वर्ष के लिए डिबार किया गया वह इसी कारण किये गये कि उन्हों ने इन इम्तहानों में बैठ सकने के लिए उम्र में काट पीट कर के २३, २४ वर्ष की उम्र करने का प्रयत्न किया था। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि आज सर्विस करने वालों की शुरुआत ही असत्य से प्रारम्भ होती है। हर एक लड़के के माता पिता लड़के के हित को ध्यान में रख कर कि आगे चल कर वह ऊंची नौकरियों के इम्तहानों के लिए एलिजिबल हो सके स्कूल में दाखिल करते

वक्त ही उस की उम्र तीन, चार साल कम लिखाते हैं, लेकिन कुछ माता पिता खास कर ग्रामीण लोग जोकि इतनी जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं, वह चूंकि अपने लड़के की सही सही उम्र लिखा देते हैं, इसलिये होता यह है कि हालांकि उन का लड़का होनहार निकलता है तो भी, वह इन ऊंची नौकरियों के लिए ओवरएज हो जाता है और वह उन इम्तहानों में नहीं बैठ पाता। आप इस तरह की बंदिश लगा कर सत्य को मार रहे हैं और असत्य को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। क्या आप इन उच्च नौकरियों के लिए एज लिमिट नहीं बढ़ा सकते। अंग्रेजों के लिए तो समझा जा सकता है कि वह हम को इस तरह से झूठ बुलवा कर खराब करना चाहते थ लेकिन अब तो हमारी अपनी सरकार है और जोकि गांधी जी के तत्वाधान में कायम हुई है क्या वह भी असत्य पर कायम रहेगी और हम लोगों को असत्य ही बोलना पड़गा ? इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि आप नौकरी के लिए कम से कम उम्र बजाय २३ या २४ के बजाय २५ वर्ष रक्खें। हमारे देश में प्राचीन काल में २५ वर्ष की अवस्था तक मनुष्य ब्रह्मचारी रह कर विद्याध्ययन करता था और २५ वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद ही वह ग्रहस्थ आश्रम और नौकरी धंधे आदि में जाता था . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : १०० वर्ष का समय कैसे पूरा करेंग अगर २५ वर्ष इस तरह से रख लेंगे।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अब २५ से ५५ तक तीस साल होते हैं। वैसे पुरानी परम्परा के अनुसार वानप्रस्थ ५० वर्ष की आयु में होना चाहिये आप ने ५५ से कर लिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वानप्रस्थ और सन्यास कैसे पूरा करेंगे ?

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अब नौकरी से ५५ वर्ष की आयु में रिटायर होने के बाद वानप्रस्थ आश्रम में एक तरह से दाखिल हो जाते हैं और जिन्हें ७५ वर्ष के उपरान्त जीवित रहने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हो वे यदि चाहें तो सन्यास धारण कर सकते हैं।

मेरा तो पुनः आप से यही निवेदन है कि प्रार्थियों और उन के मां बाप को स्कूल में दाखिल कराते वक्त जो उम्र कम कर के लिखानी पड़ती है और असत्य बोलना पड़ता है उस झूठ को बोलने के लिए आप प्रेरित न करें और यह इसी तरह हो सकता है कि आप बजाय २३–२४ वर्ष के २५ वर्ष की ऐज लिमिट रख दें

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता हूं कि आपकी उम्र भी उन्होंने कम लिखाई होगी।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जी हां, मेरे माता पिता ने मेरी उम्र तीन साल कम लिखाई थी लेकिन जहां भी अब मैं अपनी उम्र लिखता हूं तो अपनी सही उम्र ही लिखता हूं। और उसी प्रकार शायद आप सब की उम्र कम लिखी हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन को झूठा नहीं कहता––वह बच्चे के हित में ऐसा करते हैं। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है कि आप अपने माता पिता को इस तरह से झूठा कहें और उन की गलती निकालें।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अब माता पिता ने जो गलत उम्र लिखाई वह इसी आधार पर लिखाई कि हमारा लड़का आगे चल कर उच्च नौकरी के इम्तहानों में बैठ सके और लड़के के हित को ध्यान में रख कर उन्होंने कम उम्र लिखाई। मेरा तो कहना है कि आप ऐसी प्रथा ही क्यों रखते हैं जिस में कि माता पिता को झूठ बोलना पड़े और आप को अपने बच्चों की गलत उम्र लिखानी पड़े। आप उन को लड़के के हित में झूठ बोलने के लिए विवश क्यों करते हैं ? अगर आप इस उम्र को बढ़ा कर २५, २६ रख देते हैं तो फिर कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी और लोग इस झूठ बोलने से बच जायगे।

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

रिटायर्ड हैंड्स के रिएम्पलायमेंट के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि आप ने यहां केन्द्र में रिटायरी की आयु ५५ वर्ष रक्खी है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने पहले रिटायरी की आयु ५८ साल रक्खी थी लेकिन अब उन्हों ने भी उस को घटा कर ५५ साल कर दिया है। आप के एक स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुआ है कि आप यहां सैंटर में सब को ५५ साल की उम्र में रिटायर कर देंगे अलबत्ता टेकनिकल हैंड्स की जरूरत महसूस होने पर ऐक्सटेंशन दे देंगे। लेकिन जैसाकि अभी हमारे माथुर साहब ने कहा कि कोई आप के सेक्रेटरी हैं जोकि रिटायर होने के पूर्व ही पबलिक सर्विस कमिशन में घुसे जा रहे हैं। वहां वह छः साल तक सर्विस में रहेगा। मेरे विचार में यह व्यवस्था देश के हित में नहीं है। जैसाकि पूर्व-वक्ता महोदय ने कहा है, अगर सरकारी नौकर रिटायरमेंट के बाद फिर नौकरी पाने के लिये लालायित रहें तो फिर एफ़िशेन्सी कैसे पैदा होगी ? अगर हम ने शासन में एफ़िशेन्सी रखनी है, तो रिटायर्ड आदमियों को पुनः नौकरी में नहीं रखना चाहिये। एफ़िशेन्सी के लिए दो बातों का डर सरकारी नौकरी में होता है : प्रोमोशन न मिलने का डर और एफ़िशेन्सी-बार का डर। जब किसी को रिटायरमेंट के बाद फिर नौकरी में रखा जाता है, तो उस को प्रोमोशन न मिलने का डर नहीं होता है और हटाए जाने का तो सवाल ही नहीं उठता, क्योंकि वह पहले से ही हटाये हुए होते हैं और सरकार की मेहरबानी से सर्विस में होते हैं। खुद नौकरी पाने के बाद वह अपने मातहत काम करने वालों को एक्सटेन्शन और री-एम्पलायमेंट देता है, क्योंकि वह खुद री-एम्पलायड होता है, जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि नये नौजवान सर्विस नहीं पा सकते हैं। अनुभव के नाम पर हजारों नौजवानों को सर्विस की प्राप्ति से वंचित किया जाता है और किया जा रहा है।

मैं ने कई नौजवानों से बातें की हैं। वे ईमानदारी से सर्विस करने आते हैं, लेकिन पुराने अफ़सरों के पुराने ढंग से, जो मर-सीनरी भावना से भरे रहते हैं उन को भी अपने ढंग में ढाल देते हैं। उन को अपने अफ़सरों की मर्जी के मुताबिक चलना पड़ता है और अगर वे नहीं चलते हैं, तो उन के कैरेटर-रोल में एन्ट्री कर दी जाती है और वे मारे जाते हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश की सर्विसिज एक ऊंचा आदर्श सामने रखें, क्योंकि वही देश का शासन चलाते हैं और बहुत से अधिकारों का उपयोग करते हैं। अगर उन पर उंगली उठती है, तो यह बात देश और शासन के हित में नहीं होती है।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि लगभग छः सौ आदमियों के नाम री-एम्पलायमेंट के लिये कमिशन के पास भेजे गए, जिन में से तीन सौ को मान लिया गया। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह संख्या कम है। और फिर यह मामला छः सौ आदमियों की री-एम्पलायमेंट तक ही खत्म नहीं हो जाता है। उन लोगों ने आगे और लोगों को री-एम्पलायमेंट किया होगा और यह संख्या छः हजार तक हो गई होगी। इस नीति के कारण सरकार उन बीस पच्चीस लाख नौजवानों को एम्पालयमेंट से वंचित कर रही है, जो कि हर साल तैयार होते हैं। एफिशेन्सी, देश की ताकत और एम्पलायमेंट, किसी भी लिहाज से विचार किया जाये, तो हम इस परिणाम पर पहुंचेंगे कि रिटायर्ड आदमियों को फिर से सर्विस में लेने की नीति का त्याग करना चाहिये।

एक बार यह बात चली कि अवकाश प्राप्त करने के बाद किसी व्यक्ति को कोई

काम नहीं दिया जायेगा, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि कहीं न कहीं, कुछ न कुछ काम लगा करता है और हर जगह गड़बड़ी होती है। हर एक आदमी दातार साहब का मुंह देखता है कि अगर वह खुश रहेंगे, तो काम चलेगा वर्ना नहीं। होना यह चाहिये कि सर्विसिज में हर एक आदमी यह समझे कि अगर मैं काम अच्छा करूंगा, तो तरक्की होगी, दातार साहब और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री इस विषय में कुछ नहीं करेंगे। अगर इस के विपरीत ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जाती है कि सरकारी नौकर यह समझें कि रिटायरमेंट के बाद री-एम्पलायमेंट के लिये दातार साहब का मुंह देखना पड़ेगा, तो वह अपना काम छोड़ कर उन को खुश करने का प्रयत्न करने में लग जायेंगे और इस से कार्य-कुशलता में कमी आयेगी।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि अगले चुनावों के बाद हम दोनों के यहां पर आने की नौबत आयगी या नहीं। भगवान जाने क्योंकि यह तो जनता के हाथ में है। अगर हम आयें, तो मैं आशा करता हूं कि उस वक्त री-एम्पलायड लोगों की संख्या नहीं रहेगी और कमीशन को अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह नहीं कहना पड़ेगा कि इतने रिटायर्ड लोगों को री-एम्पलाय किया गया।

कमीशन की कुछ रिपोर्टस का सरकार ने मान्यता दी है और कुछ को नहीं दी है, कुछ को रखा है, कुछ को नहीं रखा है। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि रेलवे के एक आफिसर के सम्बन्ध में कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को न मान कर सरकार ने उस आफिसर को सर्विस से अलग कर दिया है। इस के लिये मैं सरकार को साधुवाद देता हूं।

अगर प्लानिंग कमीशन, जो कि देश का निर्माण का काम कर रहा है, कोई गलत काम करे, तो हमारे लिये यह दुखको बात होगी। वहां पर एक आफिसर को १९४५ से १९५९ तक १५०० रुपये की तन्खवाह पर नौकर रखा गया। १९५४ से १९५६ तक वह मेम्बर-सेक्रेटरी, प्राहिबिशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी पद पर रखा गया। वह पोस्ट खत्म होने के बाद वह बराबर चलते रहे और प्लानिंग कमीशन उस को बराबर किसी न किसी काम पर लगाता रहा। कभी छः महीने और कभी आठ महीने के लिये उन की सर्विसिज बढ़ाई जाती रहीं। १९५७ में उन की उम्र साठ साल हो गई, लेकिन फिर भी उन को सर्विस में रखा गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Individual cases shall not be referred to.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : इस कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में रेफर किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर तो जरूर रेफर कीजिये।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उन को कभी इस काम में और कभी उस काम में लगाया जाता रहा और इस तरह वे १९५४ से १९५९ तक सर्विस में रहे और उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट से १ लाख ८० हजार रुपया प्राप्त किया। देश का प्लानिंग कमीशन, जो हमारे भारत का निर्माण करने जा रहा है, इस तरह गलत काम करता है। बड़े दुख की बात है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर इस प्रकार प्लानिंग कमीशन जैसी बड़ी संस्था ने १५०० रुपये पाने वाले बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों की इरेंगुलर एपायेंटमेंट कर ली, तो यह हमारे लिये, प्लानिंग कमीशन के लिये और सब के लिये शर्म की बात है। मैं कमीशन को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उस ने इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। अगर चालीस पचास रुपया पाने वालों की इरेंगुलर भर्ती हो जाये, तो कोई ज्यादा हानि नहीं होगी, लेकिन अगर बड़े बड़े तन्खवाहदार अधिकारी, जिन पर निर्माण का काम निर्भर है, इस तरह बैकडोर से आ जायें, तो वह हमारे लिये अच्छा नहीं है।

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

सरकार की इस नीति के कारण लोगों में यह भावना फैल गई है कि इस वक्त तो नौकरी कर लो छः महीने के बाद कमीशन से रेगुलराइज़ा हो जायेगी। अगर इस व्यवस्था को हटा दिया जाये, तो अच्छा होगा। बहुत से लोग हम को तंग करते हैं कि दातार साहब को कहिये कि हम को नौकर रख लें, बाद में कमीशन से रेगुलराइज़ हो जायगा। यह अवस्था सब के लिये दुखमय है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की स्ट्रैंग्थ को बढ़ाये। वही सब तरह की भर्ती करे और किसी को बैकडोर से सर्विस में न आने दिया जाये।

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon-Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to make only a few observations. The hon. Minister while initiating the discussion on this report stated that the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Public service has increased to a certain extent. He said that 14 candidates from among the Scheduled Castes have been recommended for I.A.S. But looking to Appendix III in this report, we find that even for this I.A.S. service 741 candidates applied, 369 appeared for the examination and only 14 have been recommended. The total number of applicants from among the Scheduled Castes in the year 1959-60 who applied for the various posts, according to this Appendix III, is 2,888 out of which only 152 persons have been recommended, and out of these 152 we find that 101 have been recommended for the post of assistants only. Up to the grade of assistants, I must concede, there has been some improvement, but above that, so far as the higher posts are concerned, even at present the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates is extremely inadequate.

The Commisison in the Report has pointed out that for certain posts exclusively reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were not available. Therefore we cannot have satisfaction that compared to previous years there has been a little improvement in their intake into the public services. The fact remains and everybody knows that the representation of these weaker sections in the public services is extremely inadequate. In view of this fact, I would request the hon. Minister to relax further the rules for recruitment of these people to the public services. If any such further relaxation is done, I do not think that it will be wrong.

I am grateful to the hon. Minister that Government have taken certain steps to give special coaching to selected candidates from among these communities. But I want to know what actual progress has been made in this scheme of introducing special training for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even today only one university has accepted this scheme, that is, the Allahabad University. I would request the hon. Minister to extend the scheme to other universities also, specially in the south, because people from the south will find it very difficult to come and have this training course at Allahabad. Therefore some more centres may be opened in some other universities also.

Every effort will have to be made to bring the weaker sections to the level of others. Special concessions will have to be given to these people. But unfortunately I must point out certain institutions are being kept exclusively for the benefit of the richer sections. I am referring to the Sainik Schools, that is, the military schools which are being opened at various centres in the country. I am told that the tuition fee for one year together with the caution money and some other fees in these schools may come to about Rs. 2,000 per year and

if the parents of a child who is qualified for admission to these Sainik Schools do not remit this amount, the child will not be admitted. I understand further that no exemption is being given in this respect to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore I think the result will be that these institutions will be the exclusive privilege of the richer sections only. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter also and give some concession to these people.

The next point that I wish to make is a very pertinent one. The Commisison has suggested that there must be forward planning in the matter of recruitment to the services, specially in the fields of science and technology. The hon. Minister has stated that Government have taken into consideration this point also and recently they have started new technical institutions for training our young men in this specialised field. But mere starting of new technical institutions will not be enough because we find that in our country today, on the one hand, we complain of lack of adequate personnel in the technical field and, on the other, we find that a large number of engineers and other technical personnel are unemployed. The pattern of education in the country is such that we are faced with such a paradoxical situation. The point I wish to make is that the pattern of our education must be correlated with the requirements of planned development of our country. For a particular period, for example, the Third Plan, in a particular field of engineering, say Electrical engineering or in any other field, say Geology or any other sphere, we must have a precise idea as to the actual requirements. If we have an idea of the actual requirements, we can plan in advance and encourage our young people to take up those special subjects. Therefore, I think the Commission has rightly pointed out that this matter of forward planning is of urgent importance. I think the Government will consider this point also very seriously.

Several Members have referred to irregular appointments and delayed references. I am sorry to state that this has become a regular feature of the U.P.S.C. reports. In all the reports, we come across this complaint from the U.P.S.C. So far as cancellation of certain recruitment is concerned, I can understand the reason advanced by the hon. Minister that on considerations of economy at a latter stage, they were forced to drop the idea of appointing certain officers. That, we can understand. But, there is no justification whatsoever for delaying references to the Commission for over a period, in certain cases, of more than two years. They have given several examples here, and an Appendix has also been added. I need not go into them. There is one glaring example. That is about an officer who was appointed in the Planning Commision in the Prohibition Enquiry Committee. It says:

> "An officer was appointed, without prior consultation with the Commission, to the post of Member-Secretary of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee in December, 1954 and he held this post up to 31st January, 1956 on a consolidated pay of Rs. 1500 per month. The officer was later appointed as an Officer on Special Duty with effect from 1st February 1956."

The point I wish to make is that this officer who was first appointed on 31st December, 1954, held his post in different capacities up to 31st January, 1960, that is up to a period of about 6 years. According to rule 4 of the U.P.S.C. (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958, it is incumbent on the Government to refer all cases of appointment where the appointment is likely to continue for more than one year. But, in this case, we find a glaring violation of these regulations. I find no justifica-

[Shri Kodiyan]

tion whatsoever in delaying the reference.

17 hrs.

I am sorry to state that the hon. Minister said that these irregular appointments and delayed references are, in most cases, inevitable. If it is inevitable, then I think it is time that the U.P.S.C. should be told that it is none of their business to refer to these delayed references and irregular appointments. It is a very sorry State of affairs that every year these irregularities should happen. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister not to explain away these irregularities, with technical reasons, but to see that these irregular appointments and delayed references are at least brought to the minimum.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Perhaps, the report of no other commission or corporation has come under so much of criticism as the one that we are now having under discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall hear the rest tomorrow.

17.91 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 30 1961/Agrahayana 9, 1883 (Saka).

COLUMNS

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399	Prices of foodgrains	1983—86
402	Wagons for coal transport	1987—91
403.	Central Tractor Organisation	1991—63
405	Train derailment	1993—95
406	Fertilizers for Punjab	1995-96
407	Force landing of I.A.C. plane at Agartala	1996-1997
408	District Road Plan	1997—2001
411	I.A.C. stations managed by private agents	2001—03
414	Cost of Locos at Chittaranjan	2003—06
415	Fokker planes for I.A.C.	2006—09
416	Increase in shipping rates	2009-10
417	Shortage of doctors in the country	2010—16
418	Baroda-Bombay air service by Kalinga Airlines	2016-17
419	Madras Airport	2017-18

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400	Indo-U.S.A. air talks	2018
401	National Institute of Meteorology	2019
404	National Highway No. 8	2019
409	Draft Master Plan for Delhi	2020
410	Commonwealth Sugar Agreement	2020—21
412	Panchayat Raj	2021
413	Rihand power for Madhya Pradesh	2021
420	Gulhati Commission	2022
421	Cancer	2022-23
422	Distribution of Krishna and Godavari waters	2023—24
423	Panchayati Raj	2024
424	Shipping Corporation of India	2025
425	Import of rails from U.S.S.R.	2025-26
426	Student concession	2026

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
428	Jayanti Shipping Co.	2026-27
429	Rural universities	2027
480	Deduction of Insurance Premia from salaries.	2028
431	Mangalore Port	2028-29
U.S.Q. No.		
789	Out agencies	2029
790	Family Planning Centres in Gurdaspur district, Punjab	2029-30
791	Amount given to N.D.M.C.	2030
792	Complaints lodged at Amritsar	2030-31
793	Legislation for hotels, guides and travel agents	2031
794	Electrification of stations on N. Railway	2032
795	Strength of Railway Protection Force	2032
796	Train derailment	2033
797	Bus and truck terminal in Delhi	2033
798	Development of horticulture in Maharashtra	2033—34
799	Sugar factories in Bihar	2034
800	Plantation of trees in Maharashtra	2034—35
801	Seniority of Ticket Collectors and Ticket Examiners	2035-36
802	Nurses at Christian Medical College, Ludhiana	2036
803	Plant for groundnut flour	2036-38
804	Transport agencies	2038-39
805	Road accidents	2039
806	Family Planning centres in Punjab	2040
807	Subletting of stalls at Rewari	2040
808	Transport Corporation to carry coal	2040-41
809	Announcement at airport	2041
810	Registrar of Cooperative Societies of Himachal Pradesh	2041

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
811	Catering colleges	2042
812	Telephone connections in Punjab	2042-43
813	Road accidents in capital	2043
814	Ticketless travelling	2044
815	P. and T. employees under suspension	2044-45
816	Jute growers in Orissa	2045
817	Bridges over Jamuna in Delhi	2045-46
818	Traders of Motia Khan, Delhi	2046—48
819	India and Japan Cargo Service	2048
820	Cultivable waste land	2048—50
821	National bird	2050-51
822	Forest resources	2051
823	Delhi-London bus service	2051-52
824	Joint Steamer Companies	2052-53
825	Air Services	2053
826	Voice Frequency Telegraph equipments	2053-54
827	Second Coach Factory	2054
828	Over-foot bridge at Sidhpur	2054-55
829	Stalls for displaced persons in Delhi	2055
830	Report of Railway Inspector on train collision	2055
831	Distribution of fertilizers	2055-56
832	Imposition and collection of fines on Sidhpur station	2056
833	Earning of Railways during 1961	2056-57
834	Catering contracts on Railways.	2057-58
835	Suicide by a lady.	2058
836	Prices of Jeera	2059
837	Compensation to the family of the late Shri Chandan Singh.	2059-60
838	P. & T. Circle Gujarat	2060
839	Branch Post Offices in Gujarat villages	2061
840	Kutch desert	2061-62
841	Development of hill stations in Gujarat	2062
842	Tube wells in Gujarat State	2062-63
843	Bhakra Nangal Project	2063
844	Canal from Delhi and Gurgaon.	2064-65
845	Power supply in U.P.	2065
846	Cooperative Movement	2065-66
847	Jamnagar college	2066-67
848	C.H.S. scheme	2067-2068
849	Regional Pisciculture Farms	2068
850	Recognition of Unions	2069
851	Carriage and wagon Workshop, Alambagh Lucknow	2069
852	All India Warehousements Conference	2070
853	Jamuna Ghats in Delhi	2070-71
854	Egg powder factory	2071-72
855	National Highways and bridges in Punjab	2072
856	Rural water supply in Kerala	2072-73
857	Health education.	2073-74
858	Rural Agriculture University in Mysore	2074-75
859	I. C. A. R.	2075
860	Candak and Kosi projects	2075-76
861	Accidents on railways	2076-77
862	Foreign exchange released for U.S.A. by farmers	2077-78
863	Telephone connections	2078
864	Special pay for P. & T. Officials	2079
865	Telephone connections at residence of officers under transfer	2079-80
866	P. & T. quarters	2080-81
867	Sleeping accommodation in Delhi-Lucknow Express	2081
868	Multi-purpose food	2082-83
869	Kakinada Railway Passenger Association	2083
870	Food gifts from U.S.A.	2083-84
871	Longest platform	2084
872	D.V.C. canals	2085
873	Train derailment at Nalli station	2085-86
874	Minor Irrigatin works	2086-87

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
875	Compensation for land acquired at Sompur	2087-88
876	Electrifiation of Bangalore-Madras line	2088
877	Hirakud power to Madhya Pradesh	2088
878	Suspension of train services during September	2089
879	Central Council of Local Self-Government	2089
880	Medical college of Aligarh Muslim Univesity	2090
881	Bridge over Nallah in Sewanagar, New Delhi	2090-91
882	Rural Road Fund	2091
883	Goods train derailment	2091-92
884	Necessary fittings in trains	2092
885	Development of Communications	2092-93
886	Overbridges completed duing 1960-61	2093-94
887	Railway High Schools in Punjab	2094
888	Street lights on Ring Road, New Delhi	2094-95
889	Til Oil prices in West Bengal	2095
890	Visit of Indus Commission to Kashmir	2095-96
891	Murder of passengers in running trains	2096-97
892	Wild life sanctuaries	2097
893	New Oral Contraceptives	2097-98
894	Linking of Hospet-Kottur line with Harihar	2098-99
895	Trivandrum-Nagpur Night Air Mail Service	2099
896	Licentiate course in Medicine	2100
897	Construction of a railway overbridge at Saugor	2100-01
898	Self-sufficiency in rails	2101-02
899	Damage to BISN Ship 'Daressa'	2102
900	Thefts from goods trains on Western Railways	2102-03
901	Sharavathy bridge in North Kanara district (Mysore)	2103-04
902	Central Board of Irrigation and Power	2104
903	Infantile Paralysis	2105
904	Development of roads of Punjab hills	2105-06
905	Pathankot-Jawanwala line	2106-07
906	Murder of Headmistress in train	2107

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . 2107—17

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee, Tangamani and Vajpayee regarding the alleged harassment of a party of Indian officials by Pakistani authorities at the Darsana check post

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2117-18

(1)A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 1351 dated the 4th November, 1961, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph, Act 1885.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon,under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(3) A copy of Notification No. F. 12/57/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st June, 1961 making certain amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-sec-

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

tion (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(4) A copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 :—

(*a*) Notification No. 173/F. 68-120/60-Pub. published in the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 30th August, 1961, containing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Licensing of Conductors for Stage Carriages) Rules, 1961.

(*b*) Notification No. 25/20/61-I (Tpt). published in Manipur Gazette dated the 5th September 1961 making certain amendments to the Manipur Motor Vehicles Rules 1961.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA. 2119

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Deposit Insurance Corporation Bill, 1961, passed by Lok Sabha on the 8th September, 1961

STATEMENT BY MINISTER . . . . . 2119—21

The Minister of Agriculture made a statement correcting the reply given on the 1st September, 1961 to a Supplementary by Shri Surendranath Dwivedi on Starred Question No. 1128 regarding Agricultural Commission and also laid on the Table a list of items suggested by the State Governments for inclusion in the terms of reference of the Commission when appointed.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER—*contd.*

COLUMNS

DISCUSSION ON MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . 2121—2206

Shri S. M. Banerjee, raised a discussion on the conviction and imprisonment of Col. Bhattacharya by Pakistan Military Tribunal. The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) replied to the debate and the discussion was concluded.

MOTION *RE.* TENTH REPORT OF U.P.S.C. . 2206—52

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved the motion *re.* Tenth Report of U.P.S.C. laid on the Table on 21-12-60. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 30, 1961/ AGRAHAYANA 9, 1883, (Saka)

Further consideration of the motion *re.* Tenth Report of U.P.S.C. and also consideration of Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Railways for 1961-62.

GIPND—LS II—1491(Ai) LSD—9-12-61—900.